The Weekly Constitution Post.

Single Copy, One Year, $2.00. | PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MARCH 30 1878. | In Clubs of Five or Over $1.50

MISS EDITH HELPS THINGS ALONG.

"My sister'll be down in a minute, and says
you're to wait, if you please,
And says I might stay 'till she came, if I'd
promise her never to tease,
Nor speak 'till you spoke to me first. But that's
nonsense, for how would you know
What she told me to say, if I didn't? Don't you
really and truly think so?

And then you'd feel strange here alone! And
you wouldn't know just where to sit;
For that chair isn't strong on its legs and we
never use it a bit.
We keep it to match with the sofa. But Jack
says it would be like you
To hop yourself right down upon it and knock
out the very last screw.

"S'pose you try! I won't tell. You're afraid
to! Oh! you're afraid they would it was
mean.
Well, then, there's the album—that's pretty, if
you're sure that your fingers are clean;
For sister says sometimes I daub it; but she only
says that when she's cross,
There's her picture. You know it? Its like her;
but she ain't as good looking, of course!

"This is me. It's the best of 'em all. Now, tell
me, you'd never have thought
That once I was little as that? It's the only one
that could be bought—
For that was the message to Pa from the photo-
graph man where I sat—
That he wouldn't print off any more till he first
got his money for that.

"What? Maybe you're tired of waiting. Why,
often she's longer than this.
There's all her back hair to do up and all of her
front curls to friz.
But it's nice to be sitting here talking like
grown people just you and me.
Do you think you'll be coming here often? Oh,
do! But don't come like Tom Lee.

"Tom Lee. He er last beau. Why, my goodness!
He used to be here day and night.
Till the folks thought he'd be her husband; and
Jack says that gave him a fright.
You won't run away, then, as he did? for you're
not a rich man, they say.
Pa says you are poor as a church mouse. Now
are you? And how poor are they?

Ain't you glad that you met me? Well, I am;
for I know now your hair isn't red.
But what there is left of it's mousy, and not what
that naughty Jack said.
But there! I must go. Sister's coming. But I
wish I could wait, just to see
If she ran up to you and kissed you in the way
she used to kiss Lee."

—BRET HARTE *in the Independent.*

GUDULE.

There are prisons in all large towns. There is one, of course, at Alt Breisach, a German town at Baden on the Rhine, twelve miles west of Frelburg. It is an old building, and lately it was found that it needed great repairs. Consequently, a certain portion of the edifice—that in which the most important prisoners were usually confined—was vacated, and masons and carpenters set to work to rebuild, enlarge, and improve certain cells, which, in the progress of humanity, were now considered too small, dark, and unhealthy even for a condemned murderer.

The mouldy walls were laid bare to the sunlight, the stone floors pried up, windows cut and ventilators supplied, and, in the course of all these alterations, a discovery was made. A certain stone in the walls of one of these cells had been dislodged at some past time, and behind it lay concealed a package of paper, a little cup that must have contained ink, and some quill pens. These the workmen into whose hands they fell carried directly to the superintendent of the prison, fancying that he had perhaps discovered some grave plot. But, on examination, the paper bore the date of fifty years back and was only an autobiography. It ran thus:

"Before this meets any human eye, I shall belong to the past. Indeed, a condemned criminal is no longer of this world. Therefore, I speak of myself as of one who has ceased to exist. My name was Bernhard Rolfsohn. I was the son of a wealthy and highborn landholder.

"I lived at Alt Breisach, on the Rhine, in an old house perched upon the highest and rockiest point. It stands quite by itself, its garden surrounded by a high stone wall, with an iron gate, on which hung a great lion's head knocker. Over the wall ran ivy, and ivy covered half the house. In it dwells three people—my servant, Pierre, his wife and myself. On the roof of my house was placed a strung telescope, which could be set in any direction. Through this I could see the streets, the shops, the people at work in the great tobacco warehouses. I could see, also, the blue water of the Rhine, the craft going to and fro; or, turning my glass the other way, see the peasants toiling in the tobacco fields on the rocky bluffs beyond.

"So I watched the little world about me, making friends with none of its inhabitants.

"Twenty years before, on the eve of my wedding-day, my betrothed, Gudule Ertevan, had eloped with a worthless fellow named Carl Moreaux.

"I was only one-and-twenty then, and she seventeen, and she had been dearer to me than my life. Her treachery made a strange change in me. I doubted all men, and all women, from that moment. I abandoned all friendships, and when, in the course of years, my parents died, I became a complete recluse. My books, my telescope, which I turned upon the town and the river by day and upon the sky by night, were my only companions. In solitude I walked under the old pear trees in the garden, and thought of the past. When I thus thought, all the years that had gone by were as one. If Gudule Ertevan had lifted the latch of the great gate and entered, fair, young and lovely as she was when I last saw her, I should not have been surprised.

"But time passed on, and I never even heard what had become of the poor girl.

"One day as I paced my garden in a deep reverie, I lifted my eyes and saw a woman standing without the gate. Her hands clung to the iron rods; her face was pressed against them; her garb was poor, and her worn shoes dusty; on her head she wore only a tattered yellow silk kerchief.

"For a moment I fancied her a common beggar; then I recognized her. The face was older; the complexion less fresh and brilliant; but despite these changes, it was Gudule into whose eyes I looked.

"I advanced a step or two, trembling with agitation."

"'Bernhard,' murmured the soft voice I knew so well—'Bernhard, do you not know me? I have nothing to say. I cannot forgive myself. I do not hope that you will forgive me; but I have traveled on foot for weary miles. I am starving—faint. I come to the best friend I ever had, for charity—only for charity.' And she sank down upon her knees in the dust of the road.

"'My husband is dead,' she murmured, hiding her face. "Oh, how cruelly he used me. I have been beaten, insulted; I have suffered starvation and cold. He was never true to me—never kind; and for him I left a good, good man who loved me and whom I soon knew I also loved.

"Before she uttered these last words I had opened the gate; when they were spoken I knelt and raised her in my arms.

"'He loves you still, Gudule,' I said, and led her in.

"Now, indeed, it seemed as though that ugly old story were but a dream. Warmed, clad in rich raiment that had been my mother's, satisfied with food, comforted with rare wine, Gudule grew more beautiful than I had ever seen her. My love blazed up afresh. I wooed her once more, and she promised to be mine. In three days we were married. All the little world of Alt Breisach stared at us as we stood before the altar; but I was proud and happy, and no longer feared the eye of my fellow man. Those days of my early wedded life were as happy as any man may experience upon this earth.

"My home was no longer a sort of hermitage. I welcomed guests to my dwelling. I entertained them heartily. I walked down into town at times. I attended the services at the cathedral. I became like other men. And this happiness lasted without a flaw for six months. Perhaps it might have lasted forever. Perhaps I might never have known that I was not utterly blest but for a strange whim of mine.

"I loved my wife so fondly that I could not bear to lose her from my sight even for a moment.

"When, a few weeks after our wedding, she began to take long, solitary walks—an old whim of hers, she told me—I used to steal to my roof and watch her out of sight. She always took the winding road that led past the fortifications; through my glass I could see her as plainly as though she were in my garden. Sometimes I lost her behind trees, or buildings, or shrubbery, but again she would appear upon the heights.

"I never told Gudule of this habit of mine; but, like all my habits, it became a fixed one.

"Day after day, out of pure love, I watched my beautiful wife in what she supposed to be her solitary rambles.

"One day, when this had been going on for some time, I saw on the strip of rocky road beneath a certain fortification, which was the most solitary spot of which one could dream, the figure of a man—a low, rude-looking creature, with a red kerchief knotted about his neck. As my wife approached, I saw him step toward her. She paused. He laid his hand roughly on her arm. I trembled so that I shifted the glass and, for an instant, could see nothing. When I looked again the man was alone, counting some money that he held in his hand. Only an insolent beggar, who had, perhaps, frightened my darling. But when she returned she did not speak of the event, though she seemed nervous and a little unlike herself. Was it that she did not wish to alarm me? I watched her on her walks with even more interest than before. She seemed more to need my care. For some time my wife took her walks unmolested; but, at last, I, from my observatory, saw once more the slouching figure, with the red handkerchief about its neck, lurking beside the rocks. Again my wife passed by. Again he laid his hand upon her arm. Again she gave him money. But his air was not humble or respectful, as a beggar's should have been. This time I watched Gudule's return with impatience, but again she told me nothing.

"Why repeat the same story? Ere long it became my constant occupation to watch meetings which I could not doubt were preconcerted between these two. I saw him menace her with his hand: I saw her weep; but I could not comprehend what I saw. I crushed down the doubts that arose within my soul; I clung to my faith in her. Some one connected with her old unhappy life had appeared upon the scene of her new happiness, I said, and my Gudule was fearful of annoying me. She bribed him not to trouble me; that was all. Yet what was the likeness that I saw? Whom did this fellow resemble?

"At last, upon a chill November day, saw the man pacing under the cliff, and resolved to be present at his meeting with Gudule. Whoever he was, whatever his business with my wife, I should assert my right to protect her. What harm could he do her with her loving husband by her side? Gudule was but a timid woman, and had many fears, that were quite groundless, no doubt. After all, if exposure was what she dreaded, all Alt Breisach knew the story—knew that she had been Carl Moreaux's wife; that she returned to her native place a widow, and was now mine by the laws of God and man. What was there to fear?

"I left the observatory, donned hat and cloak, put a pistol in my belt, and followed my wife's light feet along the rocky road, gaining the shadow of an overhanging cliff and frowning fortress a few moments after the two had met.

"Gudule stood facing the stranger. I saw that she was deadly pale; her hands were clenched, her teeth set, her eyes glittered.

"'Not enough?' she was saying, in a low but furious tone. 'Not enough? I tell you I will bear this no longer? You shall have nothing, if you use me so!"

"'Nothing, my lady?' said the man. 'We shall see. Do you not understand that if I am not satisfied I will have you—yes, you, your dainty self? You belong to me. You are mine—not his. Give me all the money I ask you for. Satisfy all my demands, or I shall prove to Bernhard Rolfsohn that you were my wife when you married him. Yes, *and that you knew it.*

"I knew him now—it was Carl Moreaux. He was not dead. Had Gudule indeed known this when she came to me?

"For all answer she wrung her white hands.

"'Cruel as you always were,' she said "you left me to starve or beg. You were dead to me. I returned to the man I loved, even when your snares so blinded me that I believed I loved you. Man, do not tempt me too far. I bid you beware! What I give you is my own through Bernhard's generosity. I can get no more. Tell me where I can send this sum—an ample one for all your wants. I will swear that you shall have it regularly, but I will see you no more.'

"'Pah!' cried the wretch. 'You are in my power.'

"'I will be so no longer," answered Gudule. She drew her right hand from beneath her mantle, with a sudden motion. I heard the report of fire-arms. The air was full of smoke. As I started forward my wife darted past me like a young deer; and I saw lying on the ground a bleeding figure, struggling in the agonies of dissolution. I knelt beside him. Above me was a sound of feet. Soldiers were descending from the fortress.

"'How did this happen?' cried one.

"'I saw some one running up the road,' said another.

"'Only a frightened woman,' said I, hoarsely."

"'It is this man who has committed the murder,' said a soldier.

"They bore me to prison. I was tried for my life. The mate to the pistol in my belt was found beside the dead man, and the proof of the motive of my crime was, as all believed, found in the papers on his person, which proved him to be Carl Moreaux, Gudule's real husband.

"To-morrow I die. I should not have confessed the truth even now and thus, but that they told me that my poor Gudule, after a brief season of madness, is dead.

"I might save myself from this ignominious fate, perhaps, but I do not care to live: all that made life happy has left this world. God have mercy upon my soul and upon her's."

GREAT JEWELS OF THE WORLD.

Diamonds, Rubies, Pearls, Emeralds of Kings and Princes.

It would be hard, indeed impossible, to make anything like a trustworthy estimate of the money value of the precious stones owned in the world. If we could get at the figures they would be enormous—far beyond the largest guess of most men. These stones are the accumulations of many centuries, and they have gone on steadily increasing in value, though at different periods their comparative worth has greatly varied. Nowadays the diamond takes the lead as the very chief of jewels, but it has not always held that position. Before the skill of the lapidary, which now brings out all its beauties, was brought to perfection the pearl and the ruby stood before it. Even now a faultless ruby exceeding one caret in weight is worth considerably more than a diamond. Thus $1,500 has been given for a ruby of three carats, although a diamond of the same weight would sell for no more that $500 in London. But it is very difficult to find a perfect ruby. To make it the gem which surpasses the diamond in value, no matter how great its brilliancy nor how free it may be from defects and flaws, it must have the precise pigeon's blood red, which is so highly esteemed.

The cutting of diamonds into regular forms, which first began to be practiced in 1456, is now most extensively carried on in Amsterdam. Of the 28,000 Jews living in that city, it is estimated that 10,000 are directly or indirectly dependent upon the trade of diamond-cutting. Although the greatest skill is required in the cutters, they are poorly paid. The three forms in which diamonds are cut are the table, the rose, and the brilliant. The last has superseded the first, except for inferior stones. The brilliant is a double pyramid or cone cut off at the top by a large plane or table, and at the bottom by a small one, called the collet. The weight of diamonds is calculated as follows: 4 grains equal 1 carat; 141/4 carats equal 1 ounce troy. It will thus be seen that a diamond grain is less than an ordinary troy grain; 5 diamond grains are equal to 4 troy grains.

Taking advantage of the facts presented in an article on "Precious Stones," in the British Quarterly Review for January, and supplementing them with others, we will give the history of some of the most famous of these jewels. First, as to the great diamonds of the world, which may be thus enumerated:

	Weight after cutting. Carats.	*Weight in rough. Carats.*
1. Braganza (probably a white topaz)		1680
2. Matan		367
3. Orloff	193	
4. Austrian or Florentine Brilliant	139½	419
5. Pitt, or Regent	136⅜	284⅝
6. Star of the South	12-1/4	
7. Koh-i-noor	102¾	
Indian cut	186	
8. Stewart (largest Cape diamond)		288⅜
9. Shah	88	
10. Pigott	82½	
11. Nassack	78⅜	
Indian cut	89¾	
12. Mr. Dresden's Brazil diamond	76¾	
13. Prof. Tennant's Cape diamond	66	112
14. Sancy	54	

The first of these, the "Braganza," which was found in Brazil in 1741, is of about the size of a hen's egg, and, if it is a diamond, it is by far the largest in existence. But as the Portuguese Government, to which it belongs, will not suffer it to be examined, many persons believe it to be only a white topaz. Its value is not given, but if it is indeed a real and perfect diamond, it ought to be worth $6,000,000, for the "Matan," not a quarter its size, is appraised by experts at $1,350,000. For the "Orloff," a rose diamond, now set in the top of the Russian Imperial scepter, Catharine II. paid 450,000 roubles ($337,500) and a pension of 20,000 roubles, and gave the Jew of whom she bought it a patent of nobility as well. The "Austrian of Florentine brilliant," also called the "Grand Duke of Tuscany," has a slightly yellowish hue, and is valued at $500,000. It is said to have been bought as a colored crystal at a jeweler's shop in Florence. The "Pitt," or "Regent," was sold to the Duke of Orleans in 1717 for $675,000. The "Star of the South" is a brilliant which was found by a negro in the Province of Minas Geraes, Brazil, in 1853. Its value is not given, neither have we any estimate of the value of the famous "Koh-i-noor." The "Shah," presented to the Emperor of Russia by Chosroes, son of Abbas Mirza, is a faceted prism, and is engraved with a Persian inscription. The "Pigott" was sold by lottery, at the end of the last century, for $150,000, and afterward it was bought by the Pasha of Egypt for the same price, it meantime having been obtained by Rundell & Bridge, of London, for $30,000 only. The "Nassack" was captured from the Peishwa of the Mahrattas by the Marquis of Hastings, and was afterward purchased by the Marquis of Westminster. The twelfth in the list is a very large and beautiful diamond, which was found in Brazil a few years ago. The thirteenth, an African stone, is now offered for sale at $50,000. The renowned "Sancy" diamond, supposed to have been worn by Charles the Bold of Burgundy when he was killed at the battle of Nancy, though the story is doubted, was, after passing through several hands, sold in 1865 to Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, of Bombay, for $100,000. It thus, after many vicissitudes, returned to India, its original home. James II. sold the "Sancy" to Louis XIV for $125,000, so the Bombay purchaser seems to have made a good bargain.

Of these famous diamonds the "Pitt" and the "Koh-i-noor" have the most interesting histories. The "Pitt" is the most perfect brilliant in existence, and is without a rival in shape and water. It weighed 410 carats in the rough, and is said to have been found in 1702 in the mines of Parteal, India, by a slave, who concealed it in a gash cut for the purpose in the calf of his leg. Running away from his master, he offered it to a sailor on condition that he assisted him to escape. The sailor lured the slave aboard a ship, and after throwing him into the sea, sold the stone to Jamchund for $5,000. Thomas Pitt, Governor of Fort St. George, bought it of this Hindoo merchant for $62,500, and had it cut into a fine brilliant. The cutting occupied two years, and cost $25,000; but the fragmentt cut off were worth fifteen or twenty thousand dollars, so Pitt was not out heavily for the improvement. The poor man found the possesion of his treasure far from enviable; for so fearful was he of robbery that he never made known beforehand the day of his coming to town, and never slept consecutively two nights in the same house. The fame of the diamond spread over Europe, and many persons tried to get a sight of it, but in vain. All sorts of stories were told about the means by which Pitt obtained his treasure, so that he was at last forced to defend himself in a pamphlet. But Pope wrote:

> Asleep and naked as an Indian lay,
> An honest factor stole a gem away:
> He pledged it to the knight; the knight had
> wit,
> So kept the diamond, and the rogue was bit

As we have said, Pitt sold the stone to the Duke of Orleans, Regent of France, in 1717, for $673,000. It was stolen during the Reign of Terror, but was restored in a mysterious manner. Napoleon I. found it of inestimable value to him, for after the 18th Brumaire, by pledging it to the Dutch, he procured the funds that were so indispensable for the consolidation of his power. It was afterward redeemed, and ornamented the pommel of the Emperor's sword. The "Pitt" was shown at the Paris Exhibition of 1855.

The history of the Koh-i-noor is much better known. Its antiquity is very great, and, legendary accounts aside, we have an authentic record of the fact of its capture by an Indian Prince in 1526. On the annexation of the Punjaub in 1850 by the British Government, it was stipulated that the "Koh-i-noor" should be presented to the Queen. In 1851 it was displayed at the first World's Fair at London. The stone was then recut at a cost of $40,000. A curious story is told of the danger it was in at this period. The London jeweler intrusted with the recutting of the Koh-i-noor was displaying his finished work to a wealthy patron, who accidentally let the slippery and weighty gem slip through his fingers and fall on the ground. The jeweler was on the point of fainting with alarm, and on recovering reduced the other to the same state by informing him that had the stone struck the floor at a particular angle, it would have infallibly split in two and been irreparably ruined.

The crown-jewels of great monarchs are many of them of historical renown. The crown of Charlemagne had for its principal ornament a lustrous emerald, and the Russian, Saxon and Papal crowns all contain emeralds of considerable beauty and large size. In the Treasury of the Vatican are seven or eight tiaras, the last of which was given by the late Queen of Spain. It weighs only three pounds and cost $60,000. Napoleon I. had one made for Pius VII., which weighs eight pounds, and cost $45,000. Queen Victoria's state-crown, presented in the Tower of London, was made in the year 1838 with jewels taken from old crowns, and contains 3,093 precious stones, viz: 1 large ruby, irregularly polished; 1 large broad-spread sapphire, 16 sapphires, 11 emeralds, 4 rubies, 1,363 brilliant diamonds, 1,273 rose diamonds, 147 table diamonds, 4 drop-shaped pearls, 273 pearls,

The ruby, as we have said, is more valuable than the diamond if it is large, without flaw, and of the true pigeon's blood color. The largest known ruby belongs to the King of Burmah, being of the size of a pigeon's egg. A fine stone of four carats' weight is worth from $2,000 to $2,500, but above this rate they are very rare, and could command fancy prices. The ruby has been most successfully imitated in paste, and garnets backed by a ruby foil are often met with. The monster ruby of Charles the Bold, set in the middle of a golden rose for a pendant, which was captured by the Bernese after his rout at Granson, turned out to be false.

The sapphire is not so valuable when of great size as the ruby, but a fine stone brings a great price. The largest sapphire is the "Wooden Spoon Seller," so called from the occupation of its finder in Bengal. Its weight is 132 1-16 carats, and it was sold to a French jeweler for $34,000. Lady Burdett-Coutts of London has one of the finest sapphires. It was formerly one of the crown jewels of France.

The emerald is so rarely perfect that "an emerald without a flaw" has passed into a proverb, and fine specimens are worth from $100 to $200 a carat. In the Middle Ages its value was enormous, Cellini putting it at four tines the diamond. The largest emerald known is the Devonshire, which was purchased by the Duke of Devonshire from Dom Pedro. It is not cut, and is two inches in diameter, weighing eight ounces eighteen pennyweights.

The turquoise is found in Persia, and the Shah is supposed to have in his possession all the finest gems, as he allows only those of inferior quality to leave the country. In consequence, large troquoises of good quality and fine color are extremely rare, and realize great prices.

The opal is esteemed unlucky, but the absurd superstition cannot be traced back further than Scott's novel of "Annie of Gierstien," in which the Baroness Hermione of Arnheim wears one. The Empress Josephine's opal called the "Burning of Troy," from the innumerable red flames blazing on its surface, was considered to be the finest stone of modern times, but its present owner is unknown. In the Museum of Vienna is an opal of extraordinary size, for which $250,000 has been refused. The largest pearl on record is now in Russia. It was brought from India in 1620, and sold to Philip IV. of Spain.

THE PHONOGRAPH REPEATS.

(SHE, *pensively turning the phonograph.* HE, *scowling over the weekly bills.*)

(*Phonograph in his voice.*)

"In some far cot away from life's distresses
There shall our days in bliss supreme be spent,
Poor, yet most rich, if wea'th be fond caresses."

(HE) "*Are you aware it's overdue—that rent!*"

Phonograph.

"We'll live on honey gathered from rare flowers
By dainty bees—fit food for you, my sweet,
Our drink, the dewdrop of the midnight hours
From rose-buds drained." (HE.) "*Infernal bill for meat!*"

Phonograph.

"And, darling, then for me no purer pleasure,
With gems I'll deck that fairy form of thine,
With fabrics rich and precious beyond measure."

(HE) "*Outrageous waste! Spring things—two, ninety-nine!*"

Phonograph.

Only as twain—our love shall have no sharer:
You to command, and I, your slave, that's all,
For you but joy; of cares myself the bearer.

(HE.) "*Do go up stairs—the brat's begun to bawl!*"

PARK BENJAMIN.

A NEW LIQUOR LAW.

Virginia's Soothing Syrup to the Temperance Reformers.

The Drink Register and How it Works.

[New York Sun.]

While New York and Massachusetts are beating the covers of temperance reform and threshing the bushes in an attempt to scare up a proper Excise law, poor old Virginia claims to have discovered the true secret, and is reaping all its advantages. Her people have practically solved the liquor question. The solution was born of the necessities of the farmers and real estate owners, who complained of the burden of taxation. They could not pay the sums necessary to run the State Government and cover the interest on the State debt. Their thinkers began to devise means for their relief. They saw that the taxes were not equally distributed among all classes of citizens. The great burden fell almost exclusively upon property holders. To relieve them, it was necessary to reach those who, while able to pay taxes, uniformly slip through without assessments. The License law drew from the liquor sellers their due proportion of duties, but a majority of the liquor consumers escaped taxation. They could be reached only by a tax upon the liquor at the point of consumption.

Dr. Samuel H. Moffett of Rockingham county, a plain farmer, though a graduate of the University of Virginia, gave the subject much thought. As a direct tax upon liquor was undoubtedly unconstitutional, and as high specific taxes or licenses would give a few dealers a monopoly, he struck the happy medium of catching a real tax at the point of consumption under cover of the Excise law. He based this tax in one case upon the amount of liquor sold, and in another upon the number of drinks. The State was already taxing the liquor seller for a specific license, and it certainly had the power to graduate these licenses or impose conditions under them. He drew up a law that deftly avoided constitutional obstructions. He made it a supplementary license to the specific license. It gave the State a certain percentage on each drink sold. It was a license based upon the number of drinks sold. It was a tariff upon an article that didn't attach until the liquor was drank.

But the Doctor's ideas were valueless without some plan for securing the tax. It would not do to trust the word of the dealers, and the State could not afford to keep an official in front of each bar to collect the tax for drinks sold. While trying to devise some plan to remove this difficulty, the Doctor visited the Centennial Exhibition. As he passed through the turnstile at the gates he saw an indicator that ticked one point for each person that entered and kept an accurate count of the visitors. It flashed through his mind that something like this was what was wanted to render his proposed law effectual. With an indicator that could be seen and heard he could collect the tax on each glass of liquor sold in the State. Pains and penalties could be provided for each failure to ring the indicator, and the seller thus be compelled through fear of spies to record the drinks sold. Through the aid of Otis Deane of Richmond he invented an audible and visible register, and brought the proposed law before the Legislature. The liquor dealers became alarmed, and united in an effort to defeat it. But the Doctor was a man of untiring energy, and the Legislature of Virginia is composed of better material than a New York Assembly. Such men as Fitzhugh Lee, Gen. Echols, Bradley Johnson, Thos. S. Bocok, John M. Daniel, and Patrick Henry's grandson are said to be controlled by their convictions, and not by pecuniary or political considerations. After a hot fight, the Moffett law passed both houses, and was signed by Gov. Kemper. It was called "An act imposing a tax and prescribing the mode of collecting the same *on the privilege of selling* wine, ardent spirits, or malt liquors within the limits of the Commonwealth, for the support of the Government and to pay the interest on the public debt."

The law provides for four kinds of licenses. A wholesale license gives the privilege of selling not less than five gallons. A wholesale and retail license allows the dealer to sell one gallon or more. A retail license alone keeps the limit within five gallons, and the liquor is not to be drank on the premises, but must be removed by the purchaser in jugs, bottles, demijohns, or other vessels. The fourth or most important is what is called a "barroom license." The liquor must be drank on the premises, but the holder of a barroom license may also obtain a retail license by paying for the same. The penalty for a violation of the provisions of the above section is a fine of not less than $20 nor more than $500, and an imprisonment of not less than one month nor more than twelve months.

A man who wants a barroom or retail license must first apply to the County or Corporation Court with a bond of from $100 to $1,000. In case of refusal he can carry the matter to the Judge of the Circuit Court, and no further. The specific license tax is $50 in towns of 2,000 or less inhabitants, and $100 in larger places. The tax on each drink of alcoholic spirits is 2½ cents, and half a cent for each glass of malt liquor. The following table is complete:

QUANTITY OF LIQ'R.	*No. of registrations.*	*Tax on alcoh'lic liqr and wine.*	*Tax on Malt Liquors*
Less than half pint	1	2½ cents.	½ cent.
Half pint	1	2½ cents.	½ cent.
More than half pint and less than 1 pt	2	5 cents.	1 cent.
One pint	2	5 cents.	1 cent.
More than a pint and less than 1½ pint	2	7½ cents.	.....
One and a half pint	3	7½ cents.	.....
More than 1½ and less than 2 pints.	4	10 cents.	.....
Two pints	4	10 cents.	.....
Half gallon	8	20 cents.	.....
One gallon	16	40 cents.	.....

There is a proviso, however, that may lessen the amount paid for the specific license. If in towns of 2,000 or less, the tax realized by the register amounts to $25, that sum is allowed in the payment for a specific license; in other words, the applicant gets his license to sell for $25 a year. In towns of more than 2,000 inhabitants the seller is allowed $50, provided his register marks that amount. One-half the money for a license is to be paid when it is granted, and the balance at the end of six months.

If a man wants both a retail and a barroom license, he can secure them in the usual manner for $75 in towns of less that 2,000 inhabitants, and $150 in cities. The rebate is $37 50 in the small towns, provided the register turns in that amount, and $75 in larger towns. The registers are furnished by the county or city assessors, who procure them from the Auditor of Public Accounts. The dealers are charged $10 for each instrument. At the end of the month the assessor goes around like a gas man, looks at the meter or indicator, examines it carefully to see that it has not been tampered with, jots down the amount of the tax, and departs. Five days afterward the county or city collector appears, presents his bill, and receives the money.

If a barroom keeper or retail dealer desires to sell malt liquor under his license he calls for a malt liquor register. If he sells a glass of ale, he turns the little crank, the bell rings, and the indicator records it. If a customer calls for whisky, the alcoholic register is rung, and the drink recorded on the dial. For every wilful failure to perform this duty, the dealer is subject to a fine of not less than $20 nor more than $100, one-third of which goes to the informer. The sureties of the dealer are held responsible for this fine, and it can be collected in ten days by summary process. Druggists selling liquor are compelled to take out retail licenses.

It is almost too soon to attempt an accurate statement of the financial results. The Auditor of Public Accounts, however, sent a communication to the Assembly on Jan. 19, based on the returns received from thirty-three counties out of ninety-nine in the State. Some of the counties, however, refuse to grant licenses. The figures indicate that under the Moffett law the money received during the coming year will aggregate $600,000, against $262,195 received last year. This would give an increase of $337,805. Without this law this money would come from the pockets of farmers and the holders of real estate. Its true effect is to keep $337,805 in the hands of the producing and industrial classes of the community. But the net revenue from the first year is no criterion for the future.

For the purpose of studying the workings of the law the writer last week visited Richmond, Fredericksburg, Norfolk, Lynchburg, Gordonsville, Culpepper, and Alexandria. He talked continually with public men, liquor dealers, bartenders, farmers, and mechanics, and, to his surprise, found every man in favor of the measure. The farmers favor the tax because it removes a burden from their shoulders. The officials favor it on the ground that it promotes public morals and gets a tax out of people who never paid one. One man termed it the best temperance law that had ever been drawn. The liquor dealer backs it because it does away with the credit system, and the indicator acts as a check upon his bartender, for the amount of money in the drawer must tally with the register. In every case liquor sellers claim that their receipts have been increased. A proprietor in Richmond told me that his gain in receipts for the first eighteen days was $39,50. In Culpepper a hotel keeper claimed that through the decrease in the credit system, it raised his receipts 600 per cent. Of course, the dealers have raised the price of whisky from ten to fifteen cents a glass. If a man takes a drink alone he pays his fifteen cents thus giving 2½ cents to the State, and adding a like sum to the profits of the seller. If two take a drink together they get it for twenty-five cents, the State in this case receiving the extra five cents. If a man treats two persons besides himself, he pays forty cents, the State getting 7½ cents, and the seller an additional profit of 2½. For every odd drink the liquor dealer secures this extra profit, and it would be singular indeed if he should revile a law that puts money in his pocket. Besides this it keeps bummers away from his saloon, and entirely stops the credit system; for a man must have a hard cheek who pays 2½ cents for the privilege of trusting him. So much for the dealer. The bartender is satisfied, probably because the law gives him an opportunity to "knock down" the extra 2½ cents without fear of detection.

The consumer finds it to his interest to hear the bell ring and see the indicator jump, because he would rather the extra five cents paid by him should go into the State treasury than into the liquor seller's money drawer. In the treasury the money may relieve him from so much tax, but in the dealer's money drawer he regards it as so much personal robbery.

The law is enforced as strictly as the circumstances will permit, but some dealers have been indicted for attempts to evade it. The favorite mode of cheating is to ring the bell of the malt register for alcoholic drinks, giving the dealer a clean two cents on every imbibation. The law provides that the bell shall be rung in the presence of the buyer. While he is busy pouring down his drink the barkeeper turns the malt crank. The buyer's eye is not on the alcoholic dial, but as he hears the bell he supposes it is all right, pays his money and slopes. If he detects the imposition and protests, the bartender declares that he inadvertently rung the wrong register and corrects the mistake. The severe pains and penalties are imposed for a wilful violation of the law, and a plea of inadvertence can easily be sustained.

While in Richmond the writer visited many saloons, accompanied by editors, members of the Legislature and other gentlemen who like whisky. The first saloon visited was one richly carpeted, near the Custom House. The registers were fastened on the shelf behind the bar. The following circular was posted in conspicuous places:

> GENTLEMEN are respectfully requested to call the BARKEEPER'S ATTENTION to the fact, should he FAIL TO REGISTER.

One of the party called for a gin cocktail, another wanted a Santa Cruz sour, and a third asked for rye whiskey. The drinks were furnished. The bartender threw down a metal check calling for forty cents, stepped to the alcoholic register, and thrice turned the little crank. A mellow "tling! tling! tling!" followed, and the tiny indicator jumped three dots on the dial. Thereupon the metal check was picked up by one of the party, who stepped up to the clerk's desk and paid the bill. No one but the writer seemed to pay any attention to the dial, or care whether the bell rang or not. In this saloon we saw a register made by the Check Register Manufacturing Company of the Astor House, from which the bartender drew his metal check. This shows that the proprietors do not trust the Moffett indicator to keep their bartenders straight. The circular above printed appeared in nearly all the saloons visited. In a barroom on Governor street the following poster was seen:

> THE MOFFETT REGISTER
> Positively Prevents
> ALL CREDIT HEREAFTER.
> PRICES.
> French Brandy, &c., &c., according to quality.
> ☞ Usual Alcohlic Drinks, 15 cents. ☜

Drinks were taken, and the proper bell was rang, but at a later hour, while visiting the same saloon with a friend of the proprietor, two rounds were paid for which the bartender forgot to register. Along after dark the company visited a restaurant opposite the Exchange Hotel, kept by a dapper little Frenchman. Passing through the barroom into the restaurant, oysters and drinks were ordered. The latter were promptly produced, and the bell rang from the front room clear and silver, but nobody knew which bell. It ought to have been the bell of the alcohol register, but it might have been the malt bell. Several rounds of drinks were afterwards ordered, and no bell at all was heard. Probably the proprietor thought that his customers were too much exhiliarated to notice the omission, but one of them listened in vain. A dozen places were entered, but with these exceptions the proper register was rung every time. From this experience throughout the State the writer judges that the leakage is not more than five or ten per cent. at the utmost. This may seem large, but it will probably be greatly reduced by the employment of an efficient corps of detectives. In country towns the law seems to be strictly enforced. The honest farmer and brawny blacksmith watch the register with a strong personal interest, and the bartender has no opportunity to sink from sight their hard-earned pennies.

While in Richmond we visited the State House, and found the Legislature closing its session. Dr. Moffett was dashing around the marble statue of Washington beneath the rotunda, acting on conference committees between the House and Senate, and could grant no interview until final adjournment. The Doctor is forty-three years old, six feet high, well made and weighs nearly 200 pounds. He carries a keen gray eye, has a ruddy complexion, and wears a grizzled goatee and mustache. He is a good talker and eminently social in manner. He was a strong Union man up to the secession of Virginia, and an untiring supporter of Douglas in the Charleston Convention of 1860. He went through the war, and proved himself a skillful rebel surgeon. He voted for Horace Greeley in the Baltimore Convention, and ardently supported him during the campaign that followed. Since then he has acted with the Conservatives, and done his best to lift his native State from the slough into which she has fallen. The Doctor said he had been in the Senate and House of Delegates for the past four or five years. No one recognised the honest poverty of poor old Virginia sooner than he. The people were absolutely unable to pay the taxes, and threatened repudiation. This law opened a way for their relief. The theory of the register was his own, but Otis Deane was the mechanic who gave it practical effect. The Doctor got it patented, but he had no axe to grind and gave the State the use of the patent. The Auditor advertised for proposals to furnish the machine and the contract was awarded the lowest bidder. "I want to call your attention to one point," said the Doctor. "This tax is upon all liquors sold to others than licensed dealers. It does not interfere with the trade. The liquor dealer pays no tax upon it when buying for sale. It is only taxed at the point of consumption, and never between the trade. It is perfectly free until sold to other than a licensed dealer. The licensed wholesale dealer is required by law to keep a record of the names of his customers and their purchases, and pays no tax on sales to licensed dealers."

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DAILY POST, six months, by mail.....4 50
DAILY POST, three months, by mail.....2 25

THE WEEKLY POST.
POSTAGE PRE-PAID.

ONE COPY, one year.....$2 00
CLUBS OF FIVE, or over.....1 50

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PITTSBURGH, PA.

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THE LEGISLATURE OF '74.

The Democratic Convention of '74, at Library Hall, was highly creditable to the party. The *personnel* of the Convention was eminently respectable, and the decorum and dignity marking the proceedings made a very favorable impression. But the Democratic Legislature which was elected that year, turned out to be a little better than a disorderly and (as in fact it proved a corrupt) mob.—*Dispatch.*

It so happens the Democrats did not have the Legislature chosen in 1874, but only the House, the Senate remaining CAMERON-MACKEY. That House did better work for the State than had been done for a dozen years before or has been attempted since. It was a more honest House, and less under the dictation of rings, the lobby and jobbers, than any gathering of the kind Harrisburg has seen since CAMERON-Republicanism was invented. It had the courage, when corruption was hinted at in connection with the Susquehanna Boom bill, to institute a searching investigation, with the result that two members, one a Republican (PETROFF) and the other a Democrat, were expelled for bribery and corruption. That was the heaviest blow at the lobby and legislative bribery ever struck in Harrisburg. The Republicans took up their expelled representative, and re-elected him, and he is now engaged in fastening jobs on the people as a CAMERON member of the House. The Democratic rogue has passed out of sight so completely we cannot recall his name.

The Democratic House of 1874 attempted to explore the mysteries of the Treasury ring and reform the management of the State finances; but Mr. MACKEY in the Treasury, and a CAMERON majority in the Senate, thwarted them to a great extent. But that House did get a law requiring monthly statements of the treasury balances, where deposited, and on what security. RAWLE, the present Treasurer, was elected under a specific pledge he would obey this law, but has persistently disregarded it.

The Democratic House of 1874, attempted other reforms, but the Senate and the MACKEY-CAMERON ring was too many for it. It had, however, a negative power, and we defy the *Dispatch* to point out a job that was enacted into a law while the Democrats held the House. There were no bills 102 smuggled through, but on the contrary several local schemes of an analagous character were stopped by the House after they had passed the Senate. No $50,000 Philadelphia Recorder job or Bank Commissioner job, for the benefit of stranded politicians, were attempted. They were reserved for a Legislature such as the present, which blindly follows the dictation of the CAMERON-MACKEY ring, and whose principal business seems to be either to concoct schemes of plunder or white-wash plunderers.

The House of 1874 was not perfect by any means; it was raw and inexperienced, and was opposed to the most acute of the CAMERON leaders; but it had the merit of honest intention and the credit of a great deal of honest work. It exposed corruption and expelled corruptionists. The present Legislature hides the one and champions the other. If we had had such a House as that elected in 1874 the last two years, it would have been much better for the pockets of the taxpayers and the good name of the State.

The *Dispatch*, of course, is to be excused for its statement, for if there is anything it is exceptionally ignorant of and stupid about, it is Pennsylvania politics and legislation.

SHERMAN'S LAST CARD.

There is so much of insincerity and inconsistency about JOHN SHERMAN, we hardly know whether his lengthy statement, published yesterday, made to a Senate Committee, was a trap, or a bridge to cross over to the popular side. Considering what SHERMAN has said and done, especially his officious and unwarranted semi-official pledge that the bonds were redeemable in gold coin alone, and his declaration that silver remonetization would be repudiation, and a blow to our credit, home and abroad, it is difficult to accept, as in good faith, his statement of to-day that the Silver bill is an aid to specie resumption and that the much dreaded inflow of bonds from Europe would be on actual benefit to the finances of the country, by retaining here the gold interest that would otherwise flow across the ocean. But stranger than all this, is SHERMAN's admission he does not want to do away with the greenbacks, but is willing to retain them as a permanent feature in our financial policy. He has been converted to a "Greenbacker," and champions the irredeemable rag issues. He says, if let alone, he will be able to receive greenbacks for custom dues by the first of October, and will resume specie payments (with the privilege of retaining in circulation three hundred millions of legal tender greenbacks) on the first of January. He thus admits the constitutionality and necessity of the greenback, and that no real resumption can be maintained. He insists he must be allowed to pay out greenbacks as fast as they are "redeemed," and claims he has this authority under existing laws. The Resumption act commands that the Secretary of the Treasury shall, on the first day of next January, "*redeem*" all the then outstanding greenbacks in coin. That law gives no authority to reissue them. No other law does. The Secretary must, under that law, leave the greenbacks where the law leaves them—redeemed, paid, canceled, legal tender notes no longer. It would be a positive and flagant violation of law to reissue the notes. The fact is that in his statement to the Senate Committee, SHERMAN virtually concedes the impossibility of executing the Resumption act. He should consent to its repeal, and not seek to patch out his policy by perverting its purpose, in order to save himself from humiliating concessions.

A STRANGE CRIME.

The Philadelphia (or rather Camden) murder, referred to in the telegraph for several days past, is one the most deliberate and treacherous of recent occurrence. JOHN ARMSTRONG was the murdered man, the crime having been committed in a lonely street on the night of January 22; he was brained with a hatchet or hammer. The principal in the crime was his business partner as a music publisher, BENJAMIN HUNTER, who had effected insurances in his favor on ARMSTRONG's life, aggregating $26,000. HUNTER hired a worthless and dissipated man in his employ, named GRAHAM to do the crime, with the promise of $500. The pair enticed ARMSTRONG to a lonely street, when GRAHAM felled him with a hammer and HUNTER finished the deed with a hatchet. The discovery of the insurance policies caused HUNTER's arrest a week after the crime. The police last Tuesday arrested GRAHAM having vague suspicions he knew something of the affair. In the police office, when close pressed with questions, he made a clean breast of the whole affair, and told the story of how HUNTER had tempted him to murder, and how, jointly, they had made way with ARMSTRONG. HUNTER is described as a "sober, respectable man of wealth." It should be said he attempted to throw the crime on an innocent person. In the annals of murders it is hard to find such a cool depravity of motive as that which led HUNTER to conspire against a friend simply to anticipate a payment of life insurance money; with premeditation and yet without malice to plot to throw the crime on an innocent man; to take an active and bloody part in the act of murder, and finally to appear at the bedside of the unconscious victim and surreptitiously tear open the wounds, thus insuring and hastening his death.

THE TEXAS PACIFIC ROAD.

This enterprise has greater interest for the citizens of Pennsylvania than any of the subsidy or internal improvement schemes now before Congress. The prospects seem fair for its passage, although nothing definite can be known until there are test votes in the House. The bill is considered safe in the Senate, and the probabilities are it may pass the Senate before it is reached in the House. The Railroad Committees of both branches have reported the same bill, which is known as the STEPHEN's bill. This has been reported with a favorable recommendation, while the Southern Pacific, or HUNTINGDON bill, has been reported without any recommendation. This gives Colonel SCOTT's project the prestige of committee approval.

Still the fight between the rival corporations will be an intensely bitter one. While Colonel SCOTT asks a government indorsement of his bonds—covering the interest payments merely—the Southern Pacific, or HUNTINGDON combination, propose to continue their road from Fort Yuma, in the south-eastern corner of California, eastwardly to connect with the Texas Railroads,—a distance of 1,200 miles—for the land grants, which they allege have been forfeited by the Texas Pacific, and without any indorsement of bonds or subsidy whatever.

This has a very attractive look on its face, compared with Colonel SCOTT's proposition, and if it was desirable that all railway communication with the Pacific should be under one powerful corporation, it would be well enough. But this is the point on which the whole subject hinges. Colonel SCOTT proposes a competing line, over which Congress shall exercise control, while HUNTINGDON's scheme is merely an extension of a great monopoly, which now controls politics and legislation in the Pacific States and Territories. It is too powerful already, and if it secures the monopoly of railroad communication with the Pacific that it is aiming for, in a generation will master the Federal Government and control a dozen States.

RESUMPTION, WHEN?

General EWING of Ohio, in New York city as a member of a sub-committee of the House, had a conference with prominent bankers and capitalists on Friday, on the subject of resumption. Of course they were all in favor of SHERMAN's policy and insisted resumption was possible by the first of January. Opinions differed as to the amount of gold in the country, some putting it as high as $150,000,000 and others at $125,000,000 Other estimates make the coin in the country—gold and silver — about $180,000,000. There seems to be no dispute that the obligations which might be offered for redemption, would aggregate two thousand millions. Of this sum $350,000,000 are legal tenders; $300,000,000 national bank notes, and the remainder in bank deposits, &c. The vital question is whether we can maintain resumption with the demand claims, for coin, in the proportion to the coin in the country as eight is to one. General EWING takes the position that no nation has ever resumed specie payments unless the amount of coin in the country and available for the purposes was at least equal to the outstanding paper circulation whose redemption might be demanded. This is the experience of all other nations of the world. In France we lately saw that the day of resumption was put off until the requirement that there should be a franc in coin behind every franc in paper was fully met, though coin circulated freely in the nation at large before this. At the present time we have, as stated, about $180,000,000 in coin in this country. Now, be it remembered that our paper circulation is $650,000,000—in other words, there are eighteen dollars in coin to sixty-five dollars in paper. In 1861 the gold and silver coin in this country was $250,000,000 and the bank note circulation was $262,000,000—that is, at that time we had $250 in coin to every $202 in paper. At the presnt time in England there is estimated to be the equivalent of $640,000,000 in circulation, of which $500,000,000 is in coin and only $140,000,000 in paper. If we go upon the experience of France and England resumption next January is impossible, simply because there is not gold and silver enough in the country available for the purpose.

But even while the government may be able to resume, and we presume it could do that at any time, so far as its own obligations are concerned, the national banks will not be able to do so. The *Graphic*, commenting on this point, recalls the fact that while the solvency of the Treasury is undoubted, it might easily happen that designing men might make a raid on ten, or twenty, or one hundred of the 2,000 national banks, and compel them to suspend. A difference of one-eighth between coin and national bank notes could cause a "run." A chain is only as strong as its weakest link, and if resumption breaks down when the national banks try it, it breaks down everywhere. Secretary SHERMAN himself does not seem to have any confidence in our ability to completely resume next January. He has an idea he can pay gold for all the greenbacks that may be presented, but asks authority of law to pay out these greenbacks again. England postponed her day of resumption three times, and when it came it was at a day earlier than the last law fixed it. This shows the question of resumption is entirely independent of law, except the laws of trade. It was a solid truth, that of the St. Louis platform, that the Resumption law was an obstacle instead of an aid to the specie basis. It curtailed and demoralized the business of the country, sent thousands into bankruptcy, and is largely responsible for starvation wages and unemployed labor.

AN attachment to the "National" party, in the shape of a secret, oath-bound society, with grips and pass words, will not commend the new party to Democrats, whose memory runs back to the political demoralization that followed the advent of the Know-Nothings, twenty-four years ago. Some account of the secret organization has been gathered by our reporters, and is printed elsewhere. It looks as if the secret part of the machinery was devised for the benefit of those who propose to run the whole affair, dictate its policy, nominate its candidates and monopolize its honors. A secret political organization is sure to take this shape. An inner council, compact and effective, moving in secret, is a match in management for a hundred times its numbers acting in broad daylight. So we are not at all surprised to learn that the secret league, with its oaths, pass words and grips, is largely composed of would-be leaders of the National party, who propose to use the power of that party for their own profit and advancement. Democratic-Greenbackers will be warned by these developments of the danger of having anything to do with this party, especially when every practical and important object it avows can be secured through the triumph of their own party.

PERSONS who claim to be informed as to the cost of sending goods to the Paris Exposition, say that the Government will be under very much more expense than it would had the goods been shipped by private enterprise. The Constitution, which sailed from Philadelphia, carried one hundred tons of freight only, and sank only sixteen inches in the water when loaded. There were two hundred sailors and forty officers. Nearly every navy officer made application to go to Paris, and so many were assigned to the Constitution that two were put in a berth and hammocks swung about the ship. It cost $40,000 to prepare the Constitution for sea, but this sum came out of the navy fund. Five ships have already sailed, and seven will be sent. At this rate it will cost $300,000 for the navy to take the goods to the Paris Exposition and bring them back. This would be at the rate of $1,000 a ton to take the goods over there; but the navy officers will have a good time and that is some consolation.

O'LEARY, the Irish-American, was the victor in the great six days' walking match that terminated in London on Saturday evening, at eight o'clock. The contest was as to who should make the most miles, running, trotting or walking, the prize the championship of the world and $2,500 besides. This generous purse drew out thirty of the most renowned British and American pedestrians, but to six their entrance fee was returned before the final selection, and only fifteen eventually started. Among those who drew back were WESTON, who claimed to be ill, but who had been beaten by O'LEARY. The fifteen were cut down as the race progressed, until it was virtually a match between VAUGHAN and O'LEARY. The former gave under at seven o'clock, Saturday evening, twenty miles behind O'LEARY, and O'LEARY stopped an hour later, having covered 520 miles.

THE Republicans are passing a gerrymandering apportionment bill in New York, so odious they hope it will be vetoed, and thus give them a chance to secure a Legislature under the present apportionment, and re-elect CONKLING. The details of the monstrous scheme almost pass belief. For instance, one of two members was taken from the Democratic county of Niagara with a population of 47,620, and given to Republican Cattaraugus with 45,726—the inferior county being given the larger representation. Under the bill New York and Brooklyn are cheated of eight or ten members, to which they are legitimately entitled, and these members are distributed in Republican counties with large deficiencies in population.

HARRY WHITE, with that modest timidity that is the great shining trait of his character, nominates himself as a Republican candidate for Governor. Returning to Washington from a visit to his "deestrick," General HARRY is thus reported by a *Gazette* special:

He says the people of Indiana county, and he might say of his district, favor the nomination of a man to the Gubernatorial office who is conspicuously and favorably known throughout the State. In conversation with the leading Republicans in his district he discovered a strong feeling against Hoyt, on the ground that he was not well known in that State, and that his public services were not of such a character as to insure an enthusiastic campaign.

Ah, but remember his services to the CAMERON-MACKEY clan. That's the point.

A USURY bill has passed the House by the needful vote of 101 to 62, and now goes to the Senate where it will most likely be defeated or forgotten. It is an invention of Speaker MYERS. The bill prohibits persons, corporations, associations, etc., from taking a higher rate than six per cent., under penalty of forfeiting double the amount of interest so taken. The principal effect of the law, should it pass, will be to discourage the active use of capital, and increase the rates of interest by making the business of loaning more risky.

THE "Nationals" propose to be early in the field in this county. They have called a delegate Convention, to meet April 6, to nominate county, congressional and legislative tickets.

MASSACHUSETTS defeats female suffrage even in municipal elections, in its House of Representatives by a vote of 127 to 93. Mark one for Mrs. ADMIRAL DAHLGREN.

ONE can make a trip to Paris and return this summer cost a thousand dollars or a few hundred, according to his ideas of living; but a writer in the Providence *Journal* shows from his own experience that it can be done in good style, and occupy in all sixty days, for four hundred dollars in currency. The great secret, however, is to know how to do when one gets to Paris. Of course it is out of the question to do the Exposition and the sights of the city, and live at the Grand Hotel or any one of the great caravansaries of the city, in swell style, on that money. If one proposes to stop at that class of hotels, he must allow for not less than $10 a day during his stay. But pleasant apartments in the West End, or in the Latin Quartier, south side of the Seine, can be had for five and six francs a day, and good fare, including wine at dinner, for five francs. From twenty to twenty-five francs a day, including cab fares and entrance to the Exposition, would be a liberal allowance. The fact is, the variety of ways and means of living in Paris make it possible to accommodate current expenses to the closest ideas of economy, and one can spend much or little, as his fancy chooses or his means allow.

THE lawyers have struck a bonanza in Cincinnati in the estate of Jerry C. Tullis an eccentric bachelor, of great wealth, who lived in circumstances of actual destitution n an old house near the city. His estate is valued at between two and three million dollars, and the prospects are good for a long and expensive course of litigation. His nearest heirs are two sisters. Three wills have been presented for probate bearing date of 1852, 1856 and 1867 respectively. The last one, which made a general distribution of his property among his relatives, was accompanied with a written revocation, signed by Tullis. One of the witnesses to the will declared, however, that he believed the signature to this revocation was a forgery. It was not unlikely that a good share of the property will ultimately find its way into the hands of lawyers.

THE Irish Home Rulers have gained a small concession, but one which they think of sufficient importance to warrant the expression of warm thanks on their part to the government. In an act for regulating factories in Ireland a clause was introduced providing that two clear holidays should be given every year to factory operatives. Many of the Irish members proposed that the 17th of March and the 15th of August should be designated as the holidays. The Attorney General agreed, and the Home Rulers cordially thanked him. Some Orange, members, however, insisted that if St. Patrick's day be given to the Catholic Irish, they would insist that the 12th of July, being the anniversary of the battle of the Boyne, be given to the Protestants. The government declined to look upon the 17th of March as a party anniversary, and adhered to the plan of the Attorney General.

GENERAL WARREN has gone to Washington, whither he has just sent his "Report on the Mississippi River—Its Navigation and Bridges." This report represents the labor of about twelve years in all, beginning when the General was about twenty-four years old, interrupted by the war and his service in the field, resumed again, though amid other labors, and ending only now. Every foot of the great river from its source to its mouths has been traversed again and again and examined and judged of scientifically, and the whole is presented in beautiful and numerous maps and in accurate and valuable statements. It is an honor to the man and to the country, and will stand as a monument of engineering skill and as a fountain-head of knowledge to which future inquiries will come.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, official, gives Prescott Republican, 941 majority for Governor this year and 1,714 plurality. Last year he had 4,034 plurality and 3,637 majority. The total vote varies less than one hundred from the vote of last year. The Democrats gain in the Legislature, but both branches remain Republican by decided majorities.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

THE Reading *Eagle*, while admitting that the chances favor the nomination of Mr. Hopkins for Governor, insists that Mr. Monaghan of Chester would be the strongest candidate.

THE *Press* thinks Philadelphia can have either McMichael for Lieutenant-Governor or Field Marshal Dunkel for Secretary of Internal Affairs, on the Republican ticket. Mr. Mackey has appointed Hoyt candidate for Governor.

THE Pittsburgh *Commercial-Gazette* devotes a column in a review of the political situation, and, strange to say, it comes to the conclusion that the Republican ticket will be Hoyt and McMichael. Was it necessary to take so sweeping a circuit to worry out its indorsement of the slate?—*Phila. Times.*

MR. RICHARD J. HALDEMAN, who represented the old York, Cumberland and Perry district four years, has taken the field again as a candidate to succeed Colonel Maish. Ex-Senator McSherry, of Adams, was within one vote of the nomination four years ago, and will doubtless loom up as the heir apparent if Colonel Maish retires.

THE Democracy of Huntingdon county have elected three of their most prominent members—Speer, Miller, and McNite—delegates to our State Convention, and passed resolutions strongly recommending the nomination of J. Simpson Africa for Secretary of Internal Affairs. Mr. Africa, as we said some months ago, is one of the best qualified men in the State for this position.

MR. BUSSEY, Democratic Senator from York, has been rising to explain. Somebody who writes communications to the *Democratic Press* of York has been impugning Bussey's motives for stepping out from the Democratic ranks and voting with the Republicans—giving them the one necessary vote—to create the banking department for the benefit of Wm. B. Hart. Mr. Bussey's explanation amounts to nothing. He gave the Camerons the vote they wanted, and that should end his career as a Democratic legislator.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

MR. HENRY WATTERSON is mentioned as a prospective Democratic candidate for Governor of Kentucky.

IT is rumored among the Catholics in England that the Pope will shortly make the Rev. Dr. John Newman a cardinal.

SIR ROBERT PEEL, ex-Chief Secretary for Ireland, said in the course of a recent debate on the Waste Lands bill, that a fifth of the country is still in a state of swamp.

IT is said that the expense of the British special envoy and his suite sent to represent the Queen at the Spanish marriage amounted to $71,000 for the twelve days sojourn to Madrid.

MR. S. GILBERT has written a new comedy for Sothern, for which he has been paid in advance $8,000. The actor expects to produce it as a part of his reportoire on his return to America next season.

JESSE POMEROY, the Boston boy murderer, spends his time in prison improving his mind. He is becoming a master of the English branches, and has made great progress in Latin, French and German.

LAWRENCE BARRETT, the tragedian, has been playing to large houses at the Boston Museum. Among his recent auditors were Longfellow, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Ralph Waldo Emerson and other shining lights around "the Hub."

LINDERMAN's eagle recalls the conversation at the show: Daughter—"Law, ma, look at that heagle." Mother—"Vy, you hignorant gal! hit's a howl." Showman, politely—"Axes parding, mum, but it's a 'awk."—*Courier-Journal.*

MR. E. A. QUINTARD, of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, sailed from New York on Saturday, intending to visit the Mediterranean for the purpose of investigating the practicability of competing against the English coal trade in that quarter.

THE intelligence of a New York audience and its familiarity with holy writ are not to be despised. "Who hated the Jews?" said Jawge the Count Jawannes, the other day. Instead of replying "the Samaritans," the audience thus catechized yelled, "Judge Hilton!"

A TEXAS Deputy Sheriff whose name is not mentioned in the narrative in the *Globe-Democrat*, recently penetrated one hundred miles into Mexico to the town of Santa Rosa, and without consulting the Mexican officials seized and carried off to Texas two Mexicans suspected of murder.

ACCORDING to report, Ex-Governor Packard has been offered the office of recorder of deeds for the District of Columbia, and will probably accept. This office, which is now held by Simon Wolf, a Hebrew, and one of Grant's particular friends, is worth from $10,000 to $15,000 per annum.

THE "Skirmishing Fund" gathered by O'Donovan Rossa from poor workingmen of the country, to be used in destroying and harrassing the British Government, now amounts to $50,529. The recent invasion of Canada by Mr. Rossa will probably cripple this fund to the extent of at least $100.

A MAJORITY of the Senate Committee on woman Suffrage of the Massachusetts Legislature has reported two measures—one a bill giving to women the right of municipal suffrage on the same terms as men, and the other a constitutional amendment conferring upon women the right of general suffrage.

PHILADELPHIA *North American*: "The extreme dullness of business is reflected by the bank totals, the clearings for the last week in Philadelphia being twenty millions below the aggregate for a season of full activity and enterprise. Nothing could so strikingly illustrate the complete failure of the spring trade."

SHAKESPEARE is no great shakes in Texas. The Daily *Telephone* says: "People who lavished their last dollar and a half to see 'Romeo and Juliet' last week, and stayed away from the Opera House last night, simply missed it, for Frank Mayo's 'Davy Crockett' is superior to 'Romeo and Juliet' any day."

SENATOR and Mrs. Mitchell of Oregon, were awakened a few nights ago in Washington by a burly negro who was looking after watches. "Who are you!" asked the Senator. "Don't stop to ask questions," interrupted Mrs. Mitchell, "but use your revolver." The burglar left in hot haste. There was not a revolver in the house.

THE wife of Joseph Brown of Alabama, has presented him with twins twice within fifteen months; and the paper that records this pleasing fact says that Mr. Joseph Bryam, a gentleman of the same State, in his seventieth year, is the father of four healthy children, born within the past two years—two boys first and then two girls.

"DADDY, don't it burn nice?" was the remark with which a party of masked burglars taunted a Berks county, Pa., farmer, last Monday night, while some $4,000 in notes, mortgages etc., which they had set on fire in revenge for his refusal to tell where his money was hidden, was being consumed before his eyes.

RUSSIA continues to be a large purchaser of war material in New York. Among the exports reported at the Custom House last week were 8,400 cases of cartridges, the value of which is about $253,000. Their port of destination is Cronstadt While the Czar is talking peace with Turkey he is thus preparing for war, it may be, with semebody else.

A PARTY of Japanese miracle workers has just crossed the Continent from west to east *en route* for Paris. The Marysville *Appeal* says that they "are priests and religious enthusiasts, who profess, through the power of faith and by the medium of prayer, to be enabled to do the most remarkable things." They pretend to walk with naked feet unharmed over the edges of swords as sharp as razors and over beds of live coal.

PRINCESS METTERNICH, who played such a conspicuous part in the Paris of the Second Empire as the wife of the Austrian Ambassador and the intimate friend of the Empress Eugenie, has just lost her father and is just about to part with one of her daughters in marriage. The Princess was a niece of her husband, her father having married a daughter of the famous Austrian diplomatist by his first wife.

CONGRESSMAN BRIDGES, of the Tenth district of Pennsylvania, wrote home to the managers of a tariff meeting the other day. "Although I shall sympathize with you in the movement, I would recommend that all violent words, speeches and resolutions be avoided. It will be much better to be mild and respectful. Especially I recommend that no harsh personal allusions be made to Fernando Wood, for he is a good man and is doing the best he can."

EDISON'S LAST.

An Invention That Will Speak so to be Heard Miles Away.

Singing a Duet Through the Phonograph.

The New York *World* says that Prof. Edison, the inventer of the phonograph and telephone, has just applied for a patent on a new machine he calls the zerophone, which is intended to magnify the tones of the human voice until speech can be heard distinctly at distances of four and five miles. Mr. Edison thinks his invention will be particularly valuable on ship-board in time of a fog, in light-houses from which by its aid the keepers could hail all approaching vessels, informing them of their whereabouts and of the peculiar dangers of the coast. The Professor is perfecting his phonograph, and told the *World* interviewer that in "a few days he would have a talking machine as is a talking machine." We quote:

"I have been so busy in perfecting the phonograph," said Mr. Edison "that I have thought of but little else for the last two weeks. All the phonographs that have as yet been exhibited are, you know, very imperfect or rather very meagre in their results. They have been mere experiments. I have, however, perfected the instrument, and in a few days a talking machine that is a talking-machine will be completed." So saying, he led the way down stairs to a machine shop, where eight long busy machinists were industriously at work, and where a perfect net work of leather bands, attached to all manner of machines was in animated motion. Among the workmen, looking over their shoulders and giving them instructions here and there, this little man, whose brain had supplied the occasion for all that is going on, moved quietly about, while the reporter, lost in admiration, followed behind. Eight men, and these the most expert machinists—Swiss workmen all of them—are employed by Mr. Edison at an expense of several hundred dollars a week merely to make in iron and brass the myriad inventions that are constantly taking form in his mind.

Passing by the technical description of the improved phonograph, Mr. Edison stated that upon the tin foil register any ordinary fifty cent novel could be readily registered. To perfect the cultivation of the phonograph's voice so that it will be capable of transmitting precisely the same tones of voice that are spoken to it, Mr. Edison is engaged in making an affair to take the place of the metallic funnel which is now used to bring out the sound. He proposes to construct a tube which shall be shaped like the interior of the human mouth, and which shall be supplied with teeth somewhat similar to those employed in the *vox humana* organ-stop. After discussing his plans to astonish the world at the Paris Exposition with a machine that will speak a dozen languages, the *World* reporter says:

Mr. Edison proposed while they were upon the subject the reporter should test with him the phonograph's ability to sing a part song. A double mouth-piece was then attached to one of the machines, and Mr. Edison taking the air, the reporter volunteering a tenor, a popular negro melody was forthwith sung to the machine. "Now," said Mr. Edison, preparing to set the cylinder in motion, "You will I think, distinctly hear both parts." Instantly the duet began and continued perfectly through two verses and the chorus. "Sometimes, you know," said the inventor, with a merry laugh, "rude people will talk at concerts; suppose we see if we can produce that effect. Reversing the cylinder, he then poured into the mouthpiece a string of meaningless sentences and ejaculations, occasionally interpolating a shrill whistle and a cat call. The effect when the phonograph again began to operate was droll and wonderful beyond conception. The strains of the duet came forth clear and harmoniously, but it was as if a riot had broken out in a concert room.

"Can you," asked the reporter, looking perfectly aghast at the imperturbable originator of such a contrivance, "Can you account for—for that, too?"

"Oh," said Mr. Edison with a laugh, "it's very simple; mark well the vortex of that unprecedented elimination, when shall mortal ken decline amid the— but never mind, let's go to lunch." So saying the hospitable inventor led the way to a comfortable feast, and patted the head of a bright little boy who called him "papa" with a genuine affection that showed, though the most remarkable inventor of the age, he is by no means dead to the less exciting episodes and habits of a domestic world. Indeed this is shown by the comfortable brown-painted country house that stands a few rods from his laboratory or workshop, and beyond which two houses his inclinations, it is said never leads him.

RUSSIAN BRUTALITY.

Execution of Polish Surgeons Attending Turkish Hospitals.

Four Polish doctors were hanged by the Russians at Sophia. The Turks left the town on the approach of the Russians in such haste that they had no time to remove their wounded; these remained in the military hospitals under the care of five doctors, who trusted in the Geneva Convention to protect them. All the doctors referred to were Poles, but four of them were Austrian subjects, and none of them had taken up arms against Russia. They formed part of the Sanitary department of the Turkish regular army, and had been permitted to serve in it by their respective Governments. Three of them, doctors of Cracow University, were at once thrown into prisen. The fourth, Dr. Gebhardt, was supposed from his name to be a German, and he was employed for a few days as surgeon to the Russian wounded; but soon after the Russians discovered that he also was a Pole, and he was accordingly sent into Prison with his comrades. In vain did he prove that he was an Austrian subject, that his elder brother was Secretary to the Supreme Court of Justice at Vienna, and that he could not have taken part in the Polish insurrection of 1863, as he was then only 13 years old. He and his three colleagues were taken to a public square in Sophia and there hanged. The fifth doctor, M. Czerwinski, fortunately possessed an English passport, and this saved his life, the British Consul having interfered energetically on his behalf. Dr. Czerwinski was present at the execution, and brought the terrible news to Dr. Gebhardt's brother at Vienna.

Redmond the "Moonshiner."

Redmond, the leader of the South Carolina "moonshiners" who are defying the United States revenue officers, is a native of Transylvania county, North Carolina, and is said to have a slight infusion of Indian blood in his veins. He is six feet tall, stoutly built, very strong, and active as a cat. About two years ago he was arrested by a Deputy United States Marshal. While on his way to jail Redmond drew a pistol which he had concealed in his boots and shot the officer dead. About a year ago he was arrested by Deputy Marshals Barton, Gary and Hendricks, but escaped from them, took a position in ambush by the roadside and fired into the party, wounding Gary and Hendricks, the latter desperately. Afterward he went to Barton's house for the avowed purpose of killing him. Barton was away from home, and the outlaw, in searching the house found a check for $100. He placed Mrs. Barton on a bare-backed horse, and forced her to go to Easley Station with him, cash the check and give him the money. He then coolly selected Mr. Barton's best horse and rode away to the mountains.

ITALY AND THE POPE.

The Views Pope Leo. XIII. Advanced as Cardinal Pecci.

His Formal Recognition of the Italian Sovereignty.

[From the New York World.]

The reconciliation between the Pope and the Italian Government has so far advanced that His Holiness is preparing to occupy the beautiful and picturesque summer residence of the Popes at Castel Gandolfo on the side of Mount Albano, thirteen miles from Rome. This will put an end to the conventional "captivity" of the Pontiff, and be a formal outward and visible recognition of the Italian sovereignty over the States of the Church.

THE POPE'S LIBERAL VIEWS AS A CARDINAL.

Just a year ago Cardinal Pecci, Archbishop of Perugia, issued to the clergy and faithful of his diocese the customary Lenten pastoral letter, a document that would have been considered remarkable even if within a year and a week its author had not been raised to the Papacy as Leo XIII. He took up the question of modern civilization, but not to treat the subject like that venerable Archbishop of Besancon who officially declared that railroads were specially invented for punishment, by reducing them to insolvency, of innkeepers who kept flesh-meat on their tables on Fridays. "Is the Catholic Church hostile to the progress of industry, art and science? Is there, as her adversaries declare, a natural and irremediable incompatibility between the Church and civilization?" These were the questions which the Cardinal set himself to answer, and his answer was: "No; the Catholic Church is hostile to no phase of progress; is not incompatible with civilization even in its purely material aspect." He went even further, and took pains to explain to his flock what civilization was, its merits and advantages, and these explanations were not given as a theologian but as a political economist. He said:

"A celebrated French economist (Bastiat) has grouped and shows as in a picture the multiplied benefits man finds in society, and it is a wonder worthy of admiration. Consider the humblest of men, the poorest laborer—he has wherewith to clothe himself, well or ill, and shoes for his feet. Think how many persons, how many agencies, had to be put in motion to furnish this clothing or these shoes! Daily every man places a morsel of bread to his lips; behold here what labor; how many hands it has taken to reach that end, from the husbandman who painfully turned the furrow to confide to it the seed, to the baker, who converted the flour into bread! Every man has rights; he finds in society lawyers to defend them, magistrates to make them sacred by their sentence, soldiers to compel respect for them. Is he ignorant? He finds schools, men to write books for him, others to print and publish them. To satisfy his religious instincts, his aspirations towards God, he finds those of his brethren who, laying aside all other occupation, give themselves up to the study of sacred lore, renouncing business, pleasure, home, the better to discharge these lofty duties. But this is enough to prove to you clearly that society is indispensable in order that our wants, which are as urgent as varied, may be satisfied."

Having thus pointed out the advantages of association and the division of labor, Mgr. Pecci went on to explain progress and define civilization, as follows:

"Society, being made up of men essentially perfectible, cannot remain at a standstill; it makes progress—perfects itself. One century inherits the inventions, discoveries and improvements of its predecessor, and thus the sum of physical, moral and political benefits grows marvellously. Who would compare the miserable huts of primitive peoples, their rude utensils, their imperfect tools, with all that we of the nineteenth century possess? Nor is there any more comparison between the articles produced by our ingeniously-constructed machinery and those toilsomely wrought by the hands of man. There can be no doubt that the old highways, unsafe bridges and long and disagreeable journeyings of old times were not the equals in value of our railroads, which, as it were, fasten wings to our shoulders and have made our globe smaller, so near to each other have they brought its nations. Is not our era, by the gentleness of its manners, superior to the rude and brutal days of barbarism, and are not reciprocal relations on a more friendly footing? From certain standpoints, has not the political system been improved under the influence of time and experience? No longer is private vengeance tolerated, or torture, and the petty feudal tyrants, the wrangling communities, the wandering bands of free companions—have they not all disappeared? It is, then, true that man in society goes on perfecting himself as concerns his physical comfort, his moral relations with his fellows and his political condition. And the different degrees of this successive development to which man in society attains are civilization; this civilization is newborn and rudimentary when the conditions under which man grows more perfect in this threefold sense are but partially developed; it is great and high when they attain a larger development; it would be complete were all the conditions perfectly satisfied."

After this passage, of which M. G. de Molinari says in the *Debats* that it makes the reader fancy he is listening to one of Michel Chevalier's lectures at the College de France, the Cardinal goes on to ask whence proceed progress and civilization. They come above all from labor. Labor was despised by the most illustrious of ancient philosophers, but "Christianity elevated, honored and sanctified it. Jesus Christ, the true Son of God, submitted himself to a poor artisan of Gallilee, and in the carpenter's shop of Nazareth did not disdain to set his blessed hands to labor." The apostles supported themselves by their labor and later when the barbarian hordes swept over Europe the monks tilled the soil they had ravaged and resuscitated industry. Still later the Catholic republics of Italy became the splendid centres of trade, commerce and the arts.

"Ionia, the Black Sea, Africa and Asia were the theatres of the commercial relations and military expeditions of our ancestors; there they made important and fecund conquests; and while abroad their flags floated wreathed with glory and terror, at home they did not remain idle. They cultivated the arts, and their traders by every honest means added to the public and private wealth. Manufacturers of wool, silk, jewelry, colored glass, paper, at Florence, Pisa, Bologna, Milan, Venice, Naples, gave lucrative employment to thousands upon thousands of workmen and attracted to our markets the gold and competition of strangers."

Of course the Church does not believe that all should be sacrificed to the multiplication of riches, the health and lives of men, the feeble strength of childhood, and Cardinal Pecci protested against the "modern schools of political economy, infested with unbelief, that regard labor as the supreme end of man, and man himself but as a machine more or less valuable as it is more or less productive." M. de Molinari, commenting on this, points out that economists do not regard labor as an end but as a means, and that they are thoroughly in accord with their "eminent confrere of Perugia" as to the necessity for limiting the hours of labor and securing days of rest to the artisan as well as of avoiding the exhaustion of children: they, like the present Pope, believe that as ever charity is necessary, favor the widest possible spread of education, detest war and uphold the freedom of commerce, and with sorrow contemplate "the enormous number of the victims made by incapacity to learn, war and the convulsions of trade."

After repelling as an odious calumny the accusation against the Church that "she instils into the heart a mystical horror of (contempt for) earthly things" and commends an ascetism which would exclude all material amelioration of the lot of man, the Cardinal sets himself to refute the still more venomous calumny which causes the Church to be considered the enemy of science. This pretended enmity, he says, is not only absurd, but impious, for it proceeds on and involves the supposition that the Church fears science may succeed in dethroning God, science can only make manifest his power and redouble the love he inspires by the full harmony and magnificence of his work.

"See and judge for yourselves. What is there that the Church can desire more ardently than the glory of God and the more intimate acquaintance with the Divine Workman which is acquired by the study of his works? If the universe is indeed a book on every page of which are inscribed the name and the wisdom of God, it is certain that he will be most filled with love for God, will come the nearest to God, who will have studied this book most deeply and most attentively. * * * What reason can there be why the Church should be jealous of the marvellous progress our age has made by its studies and discoveries? Is there anything in them which, looked at from near or from far, can do harm to the ideas of God and of faith whereof the Church is the guardian and infallible mistress? Bacon, so distinguished in the walks of physical science, has written that a little knowledge leads away from God, but much knowledge leads back to God. This golden saying is always true, and if the Church is afraid of the ruin that might be wrought by the vain ones who think they understand everything because they have a slight smattering of everything, she has full confidence in those who apply themselves seriously and profoundly to the study of nature, for she knows that at the bottom of their researches they will find God, who in all his works displays himself with the infinite attributes of his power, his wisdom and his goodness."

Then the pastoral letter brings to the support of its author's position the evidence of Copernicus, of Keppler, of Volta; of Galileo—*e pur si muove!*—even of the Protestant Faraday, "who saw in the science to which he applied himself with such passion an agency whereby to reach God." Finally it pays homage to the marvellous efforts of science and the sublime spectacle it offers in rendering man master of the forces of nature, in kindling within him a spark of the fire of the Godhead.

"How splendid and majestic does man seem when he reaches after the thunderbolt and lets it fall harmless at his feet; when he summons the electric spark and sends it, the messenger of his will, through the abysses of ocean, over the precipitous mountains, across the interminable plains! How glorious is he when he bids steam fasten pinions to his shoulders, and bear him with the rapidity of the lightning over land and sea! How powerful is he when by his ingenuity he seizes upon this force, imprisons it and conveys it by ways marvellously combined and adapted to give motion—we might almost say intelligence—to brute matter, which thus takes the place of man and spares him his most exhausting toil! Tell me if there is not in man the semblance of a spark of the Creator when he evokes light and bids it scatter the shades of darkness!"

But the Syllabus? Has not the Syllabus condemned science and civilization? No; it has not condemned true civilization—that whereby man perfects himself—but it does condemn "the civilization which would supplant Christianity and destroy with it all wherewith Christianity has enriched us." It is not directed against civilization and science, but against atheism and materialism. The letter leaves it to be inferred that its writer had no doubts whatever on the subject, and desired no misconception of his position and belief. Having dealt with the material amelioration of the condition of man, he says: "It would be an agreeable task to cast the same light on those things which concern the amelioration of man in regard to his moral and political condition, if, instead of writing a pastoral letter, we had set ourselves to composing a long treatise, *and if we did not intend, if life permits it, to return at a future day to this subject.*"

Will the Pope of 1878 ever conclude the essay begun by the Cardinal of 1877?

An Affair in High Life.

Mr. Labouchere records in the last issue of his journal, the London *Truth*, an affair of this kind:

This is how the Earl found out the Countess. Early in the morning he descended the staircase, arrayed in the light marching costume of a night-dress, and hid himself in his own hall. Soon came the knock of the postman. The Earl opened the door, and snatched from the postman's hands a letter addressed to the Countess. Skillfully he opened the envelope, and the following words met his jealous eye: "I send you a ticket for a box at the theatre for this evening. Do not forget to come." Hastily putting on his coat and trousers, the Earl went off with this missive in his pocket to a "private detective." It was replaced in the envelope, which was regummed. Then this wily Earl gave a postman's knock at his own door, and slipped the letter into his pos'-box. The Countess awoke, and rang her bell. "Bring up any letters that have come for me," she said to her maid, and the simple girl went to the post-box, and brought up *the* letter. The Countess opened it. She went that evening to the theatre. There she found her correspondent. But in a box opposite, concealed by the curtains, sat the Earl and his detective. So the services of Sir James were put under requisition, and I hear that, whatever may be the result, the Earl is likely to pass an exceedingly *mauvais quart d'heure*, under cross-examination, for there have been faults on both sides.

No family that has any regard for domestic safety and comfort can afford to be without Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup in the house. 25 cents a bottle.

MALAPROPOS.

A Few Illustrations of Oddities of Speech.

[From Chambers' Journal.

Charles Dickens once wrote to a friend: "I have distinguished myself in two respects lately. I took a young lady unknown down to dinner, and talked to her about the Bishop of Durham's nepotism in the matter of Mr. Cheese. I found she was Mrs. Cheese. And I expatiated to the member for Marylebone, Lord Fermoy—generally conceiving him to be an Irish member—on the contemptible character of the Marylebone constituency and Marylebone representatives." Two such mishaps in one evening were enough to reduce the most brilliant talker to the condition of the three "insides" of the London-bound coach, who beguiled the tedium of the journey from Southampton by discussing the demerits of William Cobbett, until one of the party went so far as to assert that the object of their denunciations was a domestic tyrant, given to beating his wife; when, much to his dismay, the solitary lady passenger, who had hitherto sat a listener, remarked: "Pardon me, sir; a kinder husband and father never breathed; and I ought to know, for I am William Cobbett's wife!"

Mr. Giles, of Virginia, and Judge Duval, of Maryland, members of Congress during Washington's administration, boarded at the house of a Mrs. Gibbon, whose daughters were well on in years, and remarkable for talkativeness. When Jefferson became President, Duval was Comptroller of the Treasury, and Giles a Senator. Meeting one day in Washington, they fell to chatting over old times, and the Senator asked the Comptroller if he knew what had become of "that cackling old maid, Jenny Gibbon." "She is Mrs. Duval, sir," was the unexpected reply. Giles did not attempt to mend matters, as a certain Mr. Tuberville unwisely did. This unhappy blunderer resembled the Irish gentleman who complained that he could not open his mouth without putting his foot in it. Happening to observe to a fellow guest at Dunraven Castle, that the lady who had sat at his right hand at dinner was the ugliest woman he had ever beheld, the person addressed expressed his regret that he should think his wife so ill-looking. "I have made a mistake," said the horrified Tuberville; "I meant the lady who sat on my left." "Well, sir, she is my sister," was the response to the well-intentioned fib; bringing from the desperate connoisseur of beauty the frank avowal: "It can't be helped, sir, then; for if what you say be true, I confess I never saw such an ugly family in the course of my life!"

An honest expression of opinion, perhaps not so easily forgiven by the individual concerned, was that wrung from Mark Twain, who, standing right before a young lady in a Parisian public garden, cried out to his friend: "Dan, just look at this girl; how beautiful she is!" to be rebuked by "this girl" saying in excellent English: "I thank you more for the evident sincerity of the compliment, sir, than for the extraordinary publicity you have given it!" Mark took a walk, but did not feel just comfortable for some time afterwards.

One of the humorist's countrymen made a much more serious blunder. He was a married man. Going into the kitchen one day, a pair of soft hands were thrown over his eyes, a kiss was imprinted on his cheek. He returned the salute with interest, and as he gently disengaged the hands of his fair assailant, asked: "Mary, darling, where is the mistress?" and found his answer in an indignant wife's face. "Mary darling" had gone out for the day, and the lady of the house intended by her affectionate greeting to give her lord a pleasant surprise. He got his surprise; whether he thought it a pleasant one he never divulged, but that kitchen knew Mary no more.

After doing his office for a young couple, a clergyman was inveigled into proposing the health of the bride and bridegroom at the wedding breakfast. He wound up a neat little speech by expressing the hope that the result of the union of the happy pair might prove strictly analogous to that of the bride's honored parents. The groom looked angry, the bride went into hysterics, the bridesmaids blushed and became interested in the pattern of the carpet, the master of the house blew his nose with extraordinary violence, and the speaker sat down wondering at the effect he had created; till his better informed neighbor whispered that the lady was not the daughter of the host and hostess, but a niece who came to live with them when her mother and father were divorced.

When a note was handed to Dr Fletcher in his pulpit intimating that the presence of a medical gentleman, supposed to be in the church, was urgently required elsewhere, the preacher read the letter out, and as the doctor was making for the door, fervently ejaculated: "May the Lord have mercy on his patient!"

An unpleasant way of putting the thing was innocently adopted by the New York car-driver, who, blissfully ignorant that his interlocutor was Mr. Beecher, replied to that gentleman's query whether he did not think it possible to dispense with running the cars all day on Sunday: "Yes sir, I do; but there's no hope for it so long as they keep that Beecher theatre open in Brooklyn; the cars have to run to accomodate that."

An American newspaper says: "The enthusiastic choir-master who adopted 'Hold the Fort' as a processional hymn, has been dismissed by the ministry, who considered it personal when the choir burst orth:

See the mighty host advancing.
Satan leading on!"

COERCING VOTES.

A Story of the Methods in Jackson's Time.

[Correspondence Boston Post.]

The death of Mr. Benjamin Weeks at Portsmouth recently recalls an anecdote wherein was imputed to him the first attempt to coerce voters. He was the Superintendent of a body of men—if not all—at the Portsmouth Navy-Yard, many years ago, and shortly previous to the election of Jackson, second term, he got the men together and told them that he expected every man to vote as he did, and, further that if they did not they should be discharged. He was noted as a joker, and they looked in his face to see if they could detect a joke in this; but he was as serious as the old North Burying-Ground. They discussed the matter among themselves, and worked themselves up to a fever heat about it, held meeting after meeting, passed resolutions and went through all the motions of indignation, as is customary with the sons of freedom, setting down with the determination that they'd be d—rawn and quartered before they'd submit; but thought it best before they did their worst, to call upon their tyrant to get the precise facts in the case and learn if he stuck to his first proposition. They accordingly waited upon him by committee, and asked him if he was serious in what he told them. Never more so, he informed them, and repeated what he had said, laying particular stress upon the penalty for their refusal to comply. The committee returned with their report, when the caldron boiled right over, and resolutions hardened into purpose to resist to the bitter end, though resistance might be like striking their fist against a stone wall standing in their way. They went to work surlily and thought of nothing else but the impending election and the invasion of their rights. The Superintendent, from being a great favorite, had fallen in their estimation till Nero was an angel by comparison. And now they formed a new determination to call upon him in a body and overawe him by the moral force of numbers. Let him look them in the eye, if he could, and then bid them vote any other way than they as American freemen should decide for themselves. They would see how he could stand this! So they went, and he calmly looked upon their faces; and in reply to their question (repeated) regarding his tyrannical requirement, said he had not changed his determination, but that if they voted differently from what he did, out they should go. This was a crusher; when one of the spokesmen remonstrated, saying it was deemed hard that men—freemen—should be served in this way, and by a man, too, whom they had so long respected, and concluded by regretting that they must part, as they had agreed to go together. After a brief conference among themselves, one of the weak ones, who hadn't said anything, whispered, "Ask him how he is going to vote."

"Well, sir," asked the leader, 'how, are you going to vote, as we want to know all about it?"

"I'm going to vote just as I darned please," replied he, "and if you don't I'll discharge you."

As soon as they could take in his meaning, and saw that they had been pleasantly humbugged, his own broad face beaming upon them with a funny triumph, they gave him three cheers, and, when election day came round, it was laughingly said among them that they were going to vote as the boss did, and they went almost to a man for Old Hickory. This is the first instance of Navy-Yard influence in politics.

A Bookkeeper in Distress.

We met "Old Mose" the other day, and noticed that there was a dark cloud hovering over his despondent brow.

"What is the matter, uncle?" we asked.

He shook his head as if he had nothing left to live for, and said:

"I'se in a peck of trouble. De Lord knows where dis heah is gwine to end. I'se done gib it up."

"What is the trouble about?"

After several sighs that seemed to come up from the bottom of his boots, he explained that he was the secretary of the local colored lodge of Freemasons; that he was the custodian of the books; that for keeping the books he was paid by the lodge ten dollars a month; that every Saturday night, after the lodge was over, he carried the books home and turned them over to the "ole 'ooman, Aunt Dinah," for safe keeping, and she stowed them away in her trunk, "along wid her 'fishal flowers, and fedders, and finery and sich." He also stated that he had forgotten to mention to Aunt Dinah that he was receiving ten dollars a month for keeping the books, and he had uniformly forgotten to turn over to her the aforesaid ten dollars, but had squandered the same for his own little personal expenses; that some unknown demon had informed Dinah that Old Mose was getting ten dollars for keeping the books, and consequently when he remarked the other evening that it being time for him to go to the lodge, and upon requesting her to hand him out the books, instead of doing so she sat down on the trunk and positively refused to turn over the documents until he paid over the ten dollars. When he told her the ten dollars were his'n for keeping the books, she retorted: "Who's been keepin' dem ar books? Hasn't I been keepin' de books? in de trunk all de time? Han' out dem funds wats comin' to me for keepin' de books."

"What did you tell her, Mose?"

"I tole her I wanted dem books to keep de minits in, dat she didn't know how to keep de books, but she 'lowed she was gwine to show me she knowed how to keep de books, and, foah God! she is a keepin' 'em. De lodge has pinted a committee to investigate my accounts, and dar she is squattin' on de trunk holdin' out her han' for de $10 I'se done spent. Doesn't yer know somebody who wants $10 wuff of whitewashin' done in advance?"

The best part of the foregoing is that it is based on actual facts.—*San Antonio (Texas) Express.*

What They Smoke in Germany.

[Pall Mall Gazette.]

In connection with Prince Bismarck's tobacco project, a celebrated botanist, Herr Schlieden, has published some statistics in regard to the manufacture and sale of cigars in Germany.

It appears that in Thuringia alone about 450 tons of beetroot leaves are annually "transformed into tobacco." In Magdeburg and the Palatinate the cigar-makers employ large quantities not only of beet root leaves, but also of the leaves of endive, and even of the potato plant. The cigars sold in South Germany as coming from Vevey, at a price of from one mark to one mark and a half a hundred, do not, according to Herr Schlieden, contain any tobacco, "except that made with cabbage or turnip leaves which had been deprived of their specific odor by various manipulations, and subsequently steeped for some time in an extract of tobacco."

Herr Schlieden adds, with an air of conscious pride, "that in no country in the world are cigars sold at so cheap a rate as in Germany."

MY LITTLE COMMENTATOR.

Georgie, my seven-year-old,
Was reading, one day, to me,
That sweetest of stories ever told,
As he stood beside my knee—

The story of Jacob's sons,
Of Joseph, his father's joy,
And all of the cruel, wicked ones,
And the motherless, youngest boy.

As he threaded the touching tale
His wrath arose, and he said:
"If I had been there at Joseph's sale,
I'd 'a' punched in Reuben's head!"

His face, as it grew half dim
With the pathos of the tale,
Glanced on, and he shouted, "Good for him!
Simeon is going to jail!"

When he read how they found the cup
In Benjamin's sack, his fair
Face flushed, and he doubled his small fists up
"The sneaks! they hid it there!"

And when they confessed their sin,
Weeping, he sneered, "A-hem!
I wonder if Joseph was taken in
By crocodile tears like them!"

When he read of the long array
Of wagons to Jacob sent,
Of the counsel to "fall not out by the way,"
I asked of him what that meant.

I saw, in his critic eye,
A filial attempt to force
Down a bit of disdain at the question: "Why,
Fall out of the wagons—of course!"

—MARGARET J. PRESTON, *in Wide Awake.*

FARM AND GARDEN.

HOW TO BEAUTIFY AND ADORN THE COUNTRY HOMESTEAD.—This is a suitable season of the year for the farmer to arrange his plans for the work we have indicated in the caption, especially for improving the lawn about his dwelling, and the planting of ornamental trees.

It is strange that people so intelligent as the mass of American farmers should pay so little attention to the appearance and comfort of the surroundings of their homesteads. We frequently see large and expensive mansions approached through narrow and muddy lanes, the house enclosed on all sides by a high, rough board or rail fence, within a rod or two of its walls, and the stock yards, stables, pig-pens, etc., huddled together in close proximity, with neither lawn nor shrub to relieve the cheerless and dreary outlook.

Sometimes the mansion stands within a few feet of the public highways; the pump and water-trough for stock in front, with the mud and litter they always occasion. Near by on the same or opposite side of the street, may be seen the cow-yards, barn, etc.

How easy it is, without any additional expense, to save our families from the nuisance and discomfort of these filthy surroundings. The family mansion should be upon a gentle elevation, say 20 to 40 rods from the highway, surrounded by a lawn of two or three acres of green sward, ornamented with a few choice trees and shrubs, tastefully arranged. The stables, stock-yards, etc., should all be at the rear, so as not to interfere with the outlook from the house. All the ground about the homestead, if not naturally dry, should be made so by thorough drainage. The approach from the public highway should lead through or be bordered on either side by a permanent pasture field, in which we may keep a few well-bred sheep, cattle or horses. It will also add greatly to the cheerfulness of the outlook from the family mansion if we have all the fields nearest the house in permanent pasture, ornamented with some of our matchless native forest trees.

How attractive a country house with such surroundings! and yet how little they would cost if properly planned in the beginning. By the exercise of a little taste we may, with a very small expenditure of money, impart to a residence an air of comfort, and even elegance, in the manner here suggested. It is the tasteful arrangement of these surroundings of country homesteads that constitutes the charm of rural scenery in "Merrie England."

Though there are many homesteads with permanent and venerable buildings so situated as not to admit of the arrangements we have suggested, yet in most instances much may be done to improve "the situation." The unsightly fences, with the stock-yards, pig-pens, etc., may certainly be moved away, and in most instances the stables also. A lawn with good sod can be secured within a few months, upon which trees and shrubs may be planted. These may be our native maples, elms, or the ash, with a few evergreens. Don't plant too many trees; and especially avoid filling up the lawn in front of the house, as the manner of some is; and don't plant in rows, but scatter them about wherever a tree or shrub *seems to be needed.*

If the ground is wet, we should by all means have it thoroughly drained, as well for the health as the comfort of the family.

As to roads and walks, the great point is, to have them on dry ground. If we have drains under them, almost any material will make good roads.

Such improvements as we have here briefly suggested about the farmers home should not be delayed or postponed on the plea that more important work is pressing. *There is no more important work.* In these improvements is involved not only the comfort and happiness, but in a large measure the culture and intelligence of the country population. The family living in such a homestead as first above described, can have little idea of taste or refinement; while a homestead surrounded with the attractions of a well-arranged lawn, with ornamental trees, etc., at once suggests and stimulates refinement and culture. Therefore, as the comfort and mental culture of our families are of higher importance than the mere matter of money making on the farm—are, indeed, or should be, the *ultimate purpose of all our efforts* "to get on in the world"—so the improvements we have suggested should be the very first to claim our attention, as they tend directly to the accomplishment of this grand purpose.—*Nat. L. S. Journal.*

SITUATION OF THE ORCHARD.—A northern slope in most localities is preferable, as it retards the time of blossoming sufficiently to escape late spring frosts. It also prevents late fall growths so as to insure perfect buds and well-ripened wood. Second. Thus situated they are almost entirely exempt from the ravages of codling moth and other insects. They all seek a warm and southern slope, and the codling moth in such a situation has usually come forth and laid its eggs before the trees on the colder northerly slope have blossomed. Th ground, if clavey, is best and most cheaply prepared by plowing early in the fall up and down the hill in lines the width that it is intended to place the rows of trees, taking care that the middle or "dead" furrows shall be on the line of the intended rows. This plowing should be repeated later in the fall if possible; if not, the dead furrow should be plowed out deeply or subsoiled. In the spring the land should be plowed at least twice, reversing the contour of the land by striking the ridge both times where dead furrows are made the previous fall. We now have at least pulverized, drained, aerated earth in which to plant the trees; being very much unlike the usual kettle-shaped hole, which in clay lands holds water like a jug. Well decomposed manure should be applied broadcast and worked into the soil, unless it is pretty fertile. The best and the only one of the ordinary crops that should be raised in young orchards—and usually in old ones too, if under the plow—is Indian corn; the worst is oats.

PASTURING STOCK IN EARLY SPRING.—Many farmers are in the habit of permiting their stock to run over their pastures in early spring, as soon as the grass first commences to start, or even sooner. This is done partly from a poor system of economy, in which the desire is to save hay, and partly from a mistaken spirit of kindness to the animals, which gives rise to a desire to allow the cattle to get a taste of the first fresh grass. Economically, it is the very worst kind of a practice. The animals get a bare taste of fresh grass together with frozen and worthless rubbish, but frequently just enough to make them dainty, so that hay is not eaten with a relish until pinched by hunger. The continual trampling and nibbling of the cattle, while the ground is soft prevents the feed from getting good and rank. It is nibbled down nearly as fast as it grews, and the result is, the pastures are short all summer. Cows are pinched, and in order to obtain an average amount of butter or milk, it becomes necessary to feed grain quite considerably all summer. The farmer complains of his pastures failing, and wonders at the cause. Better by far, fence off a yard near the barn and keep the cattle in it, feeding them good hay, the same as in winter time, and not permit one of them to go upon the pasture until the ground is dry, and the grass well started, so as to make *good feeding.* No matter if it is necessary to purchase a ton or two of hay, or even if neighbor A. happens to make a tub of "grass butter," while yours is "hay butter."

The product for the *season* will more than repay all the draw-backs in spring, and the man who commences the practice will undoubtedly continue it. Try it this spring.

OUR GRAFTING WAX.—In making a preparation of *beeswax rosin* and *tallow*, to apply to newly-set scions, we have repeatedly given full directions. Ours is to use warm in a liquid state, applied with a small wooden paddle, which can be done rapidly and perfectly; but we see it recommended in most horticultural journals, to make it the consistency of shoemaker's wax, throw it into a tub of cold water, *work it soft and apply it with the hands,* and in order that it may not stick to the hands, *grease them*; Very pleasant work. We have ourselves unassisted, set *seventy pear grafts in two hours,* using the wax as we recommended, in a liquid state, and every one of which grew and became a part of the tree! The proportions we use are, *four* parts of rosin, *one* part of beeswax and *one* part of beef or mutton tallow. Melt them together in a skillet (which is the best) or a tincup, and stir well. It should remain in the vessel and use as needed. Twenty or thirty scions can be waxed with one heating up. When much grafting is to be done, a little fire for heating the wax should be made on the spot, between two bricks or stones.

We have seen various preparations for making grafting-wax, and we believe we have tried all that looked as if they would answer, but prefer our own decidedly. Applying it warm or hot does no injury to the graft. The object to attain in the proportion is that the wax will not crack in cool, dry weather, or run in warm weather. If, however, upon trial, different proportions be required, the foregoing can be altered, though after using them in several ways we have come back to these.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

A HINT TO GERANIUM GROWERS.—In flowering seedling geraniums the process which I generally practice after the plant has grown some eight inches is as follows: I make a six-inch cutting of the top, dry it in the shade for a day, and insert it in sand or sandy soil, keeping it moderately dry until rooted, when it should be potted and shifted, as it requires, or planting out in the ground. By this means seedling geraniums are made to flower much quicker and grow dwarfer than on the seed roots, and where room is no object, and stumps are kept, you get two plants instead of one, which is a great advantage if the seeding be worth preserving. —*Gardener's Monthly.*

CLOVER THE GREAT RENOVATOR OF ALL GRAIN GROWING SOILS.—Every crop of grain exhausts a certain amount of fertility of the soil, which may be restored by a proper rotation of crops and a crop of clover. It is an easy matter to make a crop of corn, or wheat, or potatoes, or tobacco, on a well-managed clover field.

All fields not in cultivation ought to be set in clover. In this county we usually sow in February or March. If sown when the frost leaves the earth in the spring, when the surface is full of crevices, the seed will gather into these crevices, and the germ and tender roots will be protected from the frosts, which often destroys clover in the sprout. The seed sown on frozen ground becomes imbedded in the soil as the ground thaws, and this covering of earth is a great protection to the young plant.

—Our farmers do not prize clover as it ought to be prized; enough clover is not sown; when sown it is not properly managed; it is grazed too much.

—Some persons sow clover seed later in May on the wheat, or rye, or barley fields, and harrow the ground,—which, it is claimed, improves and increases the crop of grain, and secures a crop of clover.

—Dry weather puring and after harvest frequently destroys the crop of young clover. The application of a bushel of plaster and a bushel of wood ashes then to the acre might save the crop.

—Some of our farmers have succeeded in getting a fair crop of clover by seeding it about the 25th of July on a field of rye. Rye sown then makes fine fall and spring pasture, and will make an immense amount of forage for stock if cut and fed the following spring.

—The value of clover, as a renovator, is in proportion to the growth of the stalk and the growth of the root. If the young clover is tramped by stock, or grazed off, the development of the plants is hindered. If grazed too closely, clover, instead of renovating the soil, may prove to be an exhauster.

—Leibig says "that in a soil where there is no sulphuric acid, clover will not grow." Ground plaster is the cheapest and most reliable mode of applying sulphuric acid to the soil. But many of our farmers use little or no plaster. This is one reason why clover fails so often. —*American Farmer.*

THE FIR TREE.

Hear'st thou the song it sings to me?
The endless song of the dark fir tree.
Before my window, beside my door,
It sighs and whispers forevermore.
By dawn, or daylight, or night's mid-hour,
I hear its still small voice of power.
"Eternity! Eternity!"
Is the hourly message it brings to me.

When I am weary and worn with pain,
And the burning sunshine fires my brain,
Faint, and listless, and fit for death,
It swings and rustles with fragrant breath:
"Hot and lonely thy noon may be,
But there is a long, long rest for thee;
Eternity! Eternity!
This is the psalm of the old fir tree."

Sometimes the storms of summer pour,
The lightnings dazzle, the thunders roar;
Those dark boughs groan, and writhe, and sway,
But, sighing and moaning, still they say:
"An end to the tempests of earth shall be;
A tranquil morning awaiteth thee—
Eternity! Eternity!
Beyond this fateful and angry sea."

When winter hath scattered leaf and rose,
And the boughs bend low with heavy snows,
Their patient drooping a lesson lends,
To a life borne down with the care he sends.
"Bend to thy burden! awhile for thee
The weight and the wear of toil must be.
Eternity! Eternity!
From care and carking shall rest thee free."

If the ways of man my spirit vex,
And the ways of God my soul perplex,
When He hath taken my life's desire,
And molten my heart in his fining fire;
When the dearest eyes I cannot see,
And the voice I longed for is dead to me;
"Wait! for thy longing shall find the key;
Eternity! Eternity!
There shall the daysprng come back to thee,"
Softly singeth the dark fir tree.

When I shall sleep in my quiet grave,
Oh kindly fir tree, above me wave!
Utter thine anthem to one who grieves
Under thy shining, singing leaves;
"Keep thy faith like the fadeless tree!
Tender and true let memory be.
Eternity! Eternity!
There thy lost love is waiting for thee!"
Blest be thy music, oh dark fir tree!
And blessed the Maker who fashioned thee

Rose Terry Cooke in Sunday Afternoon.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Difficulties in Getting Admission to the House.

How It Is Furnished and Business Transacted.

LONDON, February 21.—It is by no means an easy matter to visit the House of Commons. Admission is to be had only by card from a member, and even the magic card, itself is far from insuring your admission, for enough tickets are often issued to fill their diminutive strangers' gallery six times over, and tickets, moreover, are good only for the day named thereon. A ticket simply means this: that you may visit the House of Commons on a certain day provided there happens to be room.

We took our place in the entrance room, in line, and waited our turn. After waiting an hour we were admitted—several who were but a little in advance of us had been waiting three hours before their turns came.

The hall of the House of Commons is elaborately finished, but is small in comparison with the halls of our Congress. It looks to me like a good sized handbox. The length is seventy-five feet, width forty-five feet and height forty-one feet. The strangers' gallery, which is at one end, seats rather less than eighty persons, and the diplomatic gallery, just in front of it, rather less than fifty. The eighty seats mentioned are all that are available by members' tickets. It was evidently never intended that the general public should largely visit the House of Commons. The members' seats are long cushioned lounges, all facing the centre, and without desks—a very unhandy arrangement for legislative purposes, I should say. The part of the room to the right of the Speaker is occupied by the ministerial members, and the front seat, near the Speaker, by the ministers themselves. To the left of the Speaker are the Opposition members, and the leaders of the Opposition occupy the front seats on that side. Here sat the Marquis of Huntington and John Bright on that evening. A large part of the members kept their hats on; the ministers present all wore their hats in the room. The size of the hall of the House does not make it necessary that members should speak in a loud tone of voice, and hence the habit of speaking in a merely conversational tone is very general. The room is lit with gas, but no flame is visible. The light comes in from above, and might almost be supposed to be sunlight.

In broad contrast with the custom of our American Congress are the times of the beginning and close of the annual sessions of Parliament and of the daily meeting of the two houses. The Parliament is usually called together early in February, and sits until about August 12. The daily meetings of the House of Lords begin at 5 P. M., and usually last but about two hours; the House of Commons meets at 4 P. M., and usually sits till past midnight. The rules of the House seem to assume that no member can wilfully or unreasonably obstruct its business or misuse its rules, and any member who chooses may obstruct the business to a degree that would not be tolerated in any other deliberative assembly. The previous question is a form not used by the House of Commons. If a mere handful of members wish to do so, they may occupy the entire time of the House for many whole sittings in succession. The case of the Irish Obstructives at the close of the last session is a case in point. It is a noteworthy fact that the present Speaker of the House is a member of the Liberal minority, though the custom is to select that officer from the dominant party.

Members receive no pay, and hence must usually be men of independent fortunes. In some cases, however, constituencies make up purses for their members if their means happen to be small. Nominally the House consists of 658 members, thus distributed: England and Wales, 493; Scotland, 60; and Ireland, 105. Four boroughs, however, with six seats, have been disfranchised, and the writ for Norwich has been suspended, so that the House really consists of 650 members. Members are divided into two general classes, known as borough and county members. The Oxford, Cambridge, London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and some other Universities are also entitled to members. Each of the first two named has two members. Bankrupts are not eligible for election to the House of Commons.

Members may represent other boroughs or counties than those in which they reside, This is a very important provision. In the United States, if a man belongs to the party which is in the minority in his own district, he has no hope of election to Congress. Eminent services are thus frequently lost to the country. Here, on the contrary, if John Bright should fail of election in one locality, he is available as a candidate for the first vacancy that occurs anywhere in the kingdom. The effect is, that a man who has given distinguished service in Parliament is rarely allowed to remain without a seat in that body during the remainder of his active life. While the British House of Commons is by no means wholly made up of able men, it seldom permanently loses such men as Bright and Gladstone, after they have once proven themselves.

Representation is very unequally distributed. The borough of Portarlington, Ireland, with but 142 registered electors, is entitled to a member, while many other places with twelve or thirteen thousand registered electors have but one. More than a dozen places in Ireland and Scotland, with less than 500 registered electors, have a member, while other places with more than 12,000 have none, except as a part of some county. Tiverton, with but 1,366 registered electors, has two members, and a number of other places with less than 2,000 have also two members, while the borough of Lambeth—a part of the metropolis—with 45,434 registered electors, and the borough of Hackney—also a part of the metropolis—with nearly the same number of electors, have but two members each. The little city of Salisbury, with but 13,000 inhabitants, has two members, while Manchester, with 351,000 and Liverpool with 400,000 inhabitants, have but the same number.

MAHON'S REMOVAL.

A Queer Story About Hayes' Removal of the First Auditor of the Treasury.

[Special to N. O. Times.]

A curious story is current in Washington in reference to the recent resignation of Mr. Mahon, First Auditor of the Treasury. It is whispered that he was ordered to pay a large sum of money to ex-Governor Wells, and that the order came from the White House. It is said that Mr. Mahon, in the discharge of his official duty, was ordered to audit and pay a sum of money to Governor Wells for "extra services," in what way, or how rendered, does not appear. This is serious. Mr. Mahon, who had been in the Treasury twenty-five years, declined to do so, unless he could be informed more particularly about this claim, and told what the "extra services" were, and when they were rendered, and how.

This information was not furnished, and the claim was not paid. When a peremptory order came for it to be audited and paid, Mr. Mahon, who gives an official bond, said he would not jeopardize his reputation and risk the forfeiture of the bond he had given by disb

Weekly Post.

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Pittsburgh, Saturday, March 30, 1878

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

According to the terms of our premium list for subscribers to THE WEEKLY POST, the offer only extended to April 1, 1878; but in view of the fact that many persons engaged in getting up clubs have not secured the lists, (and therefore the premiums they were anxious for) we have concluded *to extend the time until July 1, 1878.* Therefore persons sending us clubs, in accordance with the terms of the notice printed on the second page of this issue, any time up until the first of July, will be entitled to the premiums specified; which include

A first class spring buggy;

Eirst class sewing machines;

American solid silver hunting case watches;

WEBSTER'S Unabridged Dictionary; and

A copy of THE DAILY POST for six months;

In accordance with the number of the club. We also extend our offer of the beautiful premium engraving, of "Mother and Child," to every advance paying yearly subscriber to THE WEEKLY POST, up until July 1, 1878. This engraving is admired by every one who has seen it, and cannot be purchased in any picture store in Pittsburgh for the full subscription price of the paper.

DEMOCRATS AND WORKINGMEN.

We have received the following timely communication from Mr. ANDREW BURTT, who in 1868 was the candidate of the Labor Reform and Democratic parties in this district for Congress, in opposition to General NEGLEY.

To the Editors of The Pittsburgh Post:

In an article in the *Daily Dispatch* of Saturday last, under the heading "The New Party," is the following:

"The Labor party when it was young and inexperienced—that is to say about eight or ten years ago—coalesced with the Dems. on Andrew Burtt (labor man) for Congress—but the party of Jefferson, Jackson and Calhoun 'went back' on Burtt at the polls, and the incident has not been forgotten."

This statement is not true, and justice requires that it should be contradicted. In the year 1868 I was nominated for Congress; first by the Workingmen's Committee of Sixty, and afterwards by the Labor-Reform County Convention. The nomination was indorsed by the Democratic County Convention, and also, as I was informed, by the Tradess' Assembly. The Democratic Executive Committee paid the expenses of the canvass, and I received nearly the entire Democratic vote. Those of the Labor-Reform party who had been Republicans, with a few exceptions, deserted their party and voted for the Republican candidate. Had I received the votes from the Republican side which were fairly pledged to me I would have been elected. It seems to me therefore, that the Democrats adhered to their agreement, while the Republican workingmen went back on their candidate.

A. BURTT.

The vote cast at the election in 1868, proves the correctness of Mr. BURTT'S statement. He received 10,696 votes in the Pittsburgh district, while the Democrat running for Congress on the north side, Mr. MITCHELL, had 4,294 votes, making the Democratic and Labor vote in the county on Congressman 14,990. BOYLE, the Democratic candidate for Auditor General against HARTRANFT, received in the county 14,923 votes, showing sixty-seven more votes for Congressman than for Auditor General. This probably represented the Republican workingmen's contribution to the Labor candidate in the Pittsburgh district. The vote of NEGLEY and PHELPS, the two Republican congressional candidates in the county aggregated 23,578 against 23,880 for HARTRANFT. These figures show, as Mr. BURTT suggests, that the Democrats kept faith with him, while the Republican labor men deserted their candidate at the ballot box. There is a lesson in this for Democrats of some importance just now.

We well remember how workingmen were dragooned by the mill owners into the support of NEGLEY and HARTRANFT in 1868. It was the campaign the "greenback for bonds issue" was squarely presented. They were assured by Senators MORTON and SHERMAN, and the smaller fry, that the Republican party was just as good a Greenback party as the Democratic. SHERMAN denounced as "repudiation and extortion" any attempt to redeem the notes in aught but legal tender greenbacks.

That was before election. GRANT was carried through, and with him a two-thirds majority in Congress. The first act of that Congress was the passage of the infamous repudiating act of 1869, declaring the bonds payable in coin. Of course General NEGLEY voted for it. The Republican workingmen of Pittsburgh were juggled into voting for that law by their secession from BURTT to NEGLEY.

We also remember that in this canvass of 1868, the tariff was made an issue, and workingmen were told the fires in the furnaces and their own bread and butter depended on the defeat of the "free trade Democracy." There was the usual trades' procession, of course.

Well, the "free trade Democracy" were defeated overwhelmingly, with the result that the Republican Congress elected with high-sounding tariff professions, reduced the duty on pig iron $3 36 per ton; on railroad iron, $1 34 per ton; on sheet iron, $3 37 per ton; on steel, $10 30 per top; on bituminous coal, 50 cents per ton; on window glass, 20 cents per 100 pounds; on cotton goods, one-half cent per yard, etc., etc.

These are greater reductions than ever FERNANDO WOOD proposed, about which our manufacturers and politicians, have sung dreary jeremiads. They were silent then. There were no tariff demonstrations and delegations to Washington. The "Free Trade Democracy" and "British gold" slogans were laid quietly away. Tariff reduction was all right when imposed by a Republican Congress and sanctioned by a Republican President.

We recall these facts for the edification and information of the workingmen. The CAMERON-MACKEY ring propose to pull the wool over their eyes this fall just as they did in 1868. Very likely they will succeed. For a workingman who accepts FRANK HUGHES' absurd and untruthful statement that the Democrats are equally responsible with the Republicans for the disastrous financial legislation of the past ten years, has the capacity to swallow anything.

A JUDICIAL BOOMERANG.

The New Orleans correspondent of the New York *Sun*, reviewing the decision of the Supreme Court of Louisiana in the ANDERSON case, presents some very important facts. The Court is reaching a conclusion that enabled it to discharge ANDERSON, practically holds that the consolidated statements of votes by parishes, signed by the chief election officers of said parishes and the parish court officers, are not necessarily public documents; that forgeries upon these might not necessarily affect the result of an election; that the law of the State, the election law adopted in 1872, specially directs that the final result shall be declared from a canvass of the Commissioners' returns, and not the consolidated statements, to which is not even attached the importance of being public documents.

Here comes the important point: The Louisiana Returning Board when it met to compile the returns of the Presidential election in 1876, *made the canvass from the consolidated statements*, entirely ignoring the Commissioners' returns. The Democratic counsel protested, and demanded the canvass be made from the Commissioners' returns. The Returning Board peremptorily refused to comply with the law, stating they considered the consolidated returns the official returns of the election.

The reasons for this was very evident: The Commissioners' returns, which contained *all the votes as they were actually cast*, and which were properly signed and sworn to by both State and Federal officers of election, showed a majority of several thousand for the TILDEN electors. The consolidated returns, doctored by the Radical Parish Supervisors, were used by the Returning Board, and their declaration of a HAYES majority was based on them.

The decision of the Supreme Court of the State in the ANDERSON case, amounts to this: That the Returning Board had no right to officially proclaim the result of an election from documents that were entirely unofficial; that they are not responsible for the forgeries they committed, because these papers had no legal bearing on the result of the election. *By the highest tribunal in the State it is thus decided that the vote of the State of Louisiana for Presidential electors in 1876 has never been officially counted or promulgated, and that the Commissioners' returns, which gave Tilden 8,000 majority, were the only documents on which said vote could have been lawfully promulgated.*

This is the gall his Fraudulency must swallow with the comfort ANDERSON'S release brings to him.

THE meeting of the Pennsylvania railroad stockholders on Tuesday in Philadelphia terminated in a decided triumph for the present management. The regular ticket for Directors, headed by Colonel SCOTT, was elected without serious opposition. The vote on the trust matter stood 375,299 shares for the majority report, and 105,885 shares for the minority report, that action should be delayed for a year. The majority report embodied the following resolution:

Resolved, That the creation of a trust having for its object the purchase from time to time of the bonds and shares of other companies which are guaranteed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and also of the bonded debt of the Pennsylvania Company, be, and it is hereby approved; and that the incoming Board of Directors be, and they are hereby instructed and authorized to take such action, under the advice of counsel, as may, in their judgment, be lawful, necessary, and best adapted to create such trust, and to accomplish the objects for which it is designed.

We have heretofore explained the trust plan. It proposes setting aside two per cent. per annum on the capital stock for the purchase of the bonds and shares of other companies which are guaranteed by the Pennsylvania Railroad. This will amount annually to $1,377,404. To put the "trust plan" in another form, the shareholders agree to loan the Company one dollar per share of their dividends annually, at four per cent. interest, for the purpose of purchasing through a trust the liabilities of the Company. If these securities can be purchased at fifteen per cent. below par, the fund, supposing the securities to yield it seven per cent., will be increased $84,000,000 in a period of thirty years, at a cost to the shareholders of $36,000,000, for which they would hold scrip, bearing four per cent. interest, payable out of the trust fund. The capital represented by the guarantees of the railroad company amounts, according to the tast annual report, to $180,516,293 14.

These are the attractive figures of the supporters of "the plan," but on the other hand its opponents, held it embodied the germ of mammoth stock speculations for the benefit of a favored few and without profit to the shareholders. Be this as it may the plan is to be tried.

THE TILDEN income tax case, so far as the questions of law are concerned, was on Tuesday decided by Judge BLATCHFORD, in the United States District Court, New York. On one count of the complaint the demurrer of defendant is sustained, but on the others overruled. The point of the decision is that the Government was not bound by the action of its Assessor in estimating the income, but Mr. TILDEN was bound to make return. The next move, unless there is an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, will be a trial by jury on the questions of the amount of income. Mr. TILDEN'S action in the matter of his income was the same as that of large numbers of lawyers and business men throughout the country, who did not care to disclose their own or their clients' business. A Republican lawyer of heavy practice in Pittsburgh, stated to us month's ago, that in income tax times, he preferred that the Assessor should estimate his income to disclosing his private business, so he adopted the same course as Mr. TILDEN. If the Assessor did not make the figures big enough it was his fault. But this aside, if "Uncle SAM" owes the Government anything he should pay up. It is reserved for the cattle who, by perjury, fraud and forgery, cheated TILDEN of his rights and put Fraudulent HAYES in the Presidential chair, to escape the penalty of their misdeeds through the technicalities of the law, after being adjudged guilty on a trial of the facts.

THERE were two important votes in the House of Representatives at Washington on Monday. The first was on Mr. SPRINGER'S motion to suspend the rules and pass a bill to authorize the coinage of gold and silver upon the same terms, and to permit deposits thereof in the Treasury for the same purposes. The second vote was upon a motion by Mr. GOODE of Virginia, to suspend the rules and pass a bill suspending the operations of the Funding Act for five years from July next. Although the two questions would seem to involve different issues, it is a fact elicited by analysis of the two votes that they ran almost parallel, and that with few exceptions those who favored equal coinage, also favored a suspension of the Funding Act, and *vice versa*. In both cases there was a clear majority, SPRINGER'S motion getting 140 votes to 102, and GOODE'S, 122 to 112; but a two-thirds vote was required, so both motions fell. Of those who voted no in both cases, sixty were Republicans and fifteen Democrats. Only sixteen Republicans voted affirmatively on both questions, and, with three or four exceptions, these were all from the West.

THE murder of ALICE KERNAN, in the Homœopathic Hospital, by a drunken abortionist, plying his trade as the hireling of some moneyed libertine, has created a profound sensation in the city, and the demand is imperative there shall be the most energetic prosecution of all concerned, and their prompt and severe punishment. If the public prosecutor has not the capacity to manage a case of this character let additional counsel be employed. As we read the testimony of the nurse, it seems to us few murderers have stretched hemp more deserving that fate than MARSHALL. Possibly if the principal in a recent abortion case had not escaped all punishment, MARSHALL could not have been hired to undertake the same role. There must be no more of this trifling with justice, and as the guilty one in this case is not potential at primaries and in conventions, it will hardly be attempted. The management of the hospital is shown to be defective, and its rules affording opportunities for just such crimes. The fact that they permitted the treatment of ALICE KERNAN, by an unknown man, described by the nurse witness as having the appearanre of a drunken tramp, without the fact of her condition being brought to the knowledge of the regular staff of the hospital, is a sufficient commentary on the absurdity of the hospital rules, to put it very mildly. This is now conceded, and of course there will be a change.

THE House at Harrisburg, having withdrawn BULLARD, the Delaware county savings bank defaulter, from the custody of the authorities of that county, and remanded him to the carelessness of the Sergeant-at-Arms, thus enabling the rogue to fly the country, yesterday passed valiant resolutions expelling BULLARD from the House! The proceedings in the BULLARD case, from beginning to end, were planned so that he might escape answering a jury for embezzlement, and the worst of it is the Legislature was made an instrument to get the rascal off. He is supposed to be on his way to California. But the House vindicated its virtue by expelling him now that he is not within its control. BULLARD should remember there is hope for him yet. PETROFF was expelled from the last House for bribery, but he is a shining light in the present one, Mr. MACKEY having decreed his re-election.

THE European news indicates the Congress on the Russo-Turkish treaty is off. It is possible the project may be revived, but hardly likely. As the London *Times* says this throws "the Eastern question to the drifts and currents of separate jealousies and excitements." England's policy for sometime has been delay and preparation. If she has to fight, she will be well prepared. But this long delay is bad for Russia, weakened by financial exhaustion consequent on her year of war. The wealth and vast resources of England make her the strongest power in Europe. Russia, in case of war, will be crippled by the very extent of her conquests in Turkey. The organ of BISMARCK advises Russia "to restrain her ambition," as she may have Austria, England and Greece to contend with, while as for Germany, says the organ, "she will never fight for Russian or any other foreign interest."

THERE were three more executions of Mollie Maguires at Bloomsburg, Columbia county, on Tuesday. Their names were HESTER, TULLY and MCHUGH, and the crime the murder of REA, a mining superintendent, in October, 1868. A reprieve was expected for HESTER up to the last, but it did not come. This makes the third batch of members of this infamous conspiracy that have been executed. Six were hanged at Pottsville and four at Mauch Chunk last June. On Thursday next FISHER is to be executed at Mauch Chunk for the murder of POWELL in 1871. Justice has been vindicated at a terrible cost, but the issue was one that had to be met by the authorities, and the fact they have shown no weakness gives a guarantee to life and property in the anthracite districts.

JUDGE SCOFIELD, resurrected by Mr. HAYES to take the place of JOHN ALLISON as Register of the Treasury, was retired from public life because of his connection with OAKES AMES' Credit Mobilier business. He was one of the half-dozen Congressmen who listened to the promise of enormous dividends made by OAKES AMES, and dallied with the stock of the Credit Mobilier until he became thoroughly frightened, and then he washed his hands of it. That is the SCOFIELD story; but Mr. AMES stated SCOFIELD received ten shares of Union Pacific stock without any consideration. The Congressional Investigating Committee did "not deem it specially important to settle this difference of recollection," and Judge SCOFIELD does not appear to have pressed for any more complete vindication.

THE WOOD Tariff bill was on Tuesday reported from the Committee on Ways and Means, and Mr. WOOD moved to make it the special order for April 4, to be continued from day to day until disposed of. This was carried—ayes 137, nayes 114; but the report states this cannot be considered a test vote, as many Democrats voted to consider the bill out of courtesy to the committee, who will vote against it when it comes up. All the Pennsylvania delegation voted against making the bill a special order. The affirmative vote was generally Democratic, and the negative Republican. The *Chronicle* special says the modified bill reduces the duty on pig iron two dollars per ton from the present rates. The last Republican reduction on pig iron cut the duty down $2 30 per ton.

THE House bill repealing the Resumption law is still held by the Senate Committee on Finance. Senator WALLACE who is a member of this committee, has introduced an amendment to the House Repealing bill, making greenbacks a legal tender for all debts after July 1, 1878, and authorizing the issue to national banking associations of greenbacks in exchange for six per cent. bonds at their nominal value, payable within ten years; the bonds redeemed to be treated as part of the sinking fund. The amount of legal tender notes is limited to $382,000,000. This seems to be a plan for the gradual displacement of national bank notes with greenbacks, as the greenbacks issued to them are exempt from taxation, and no reserve is required for their redemption.

MACKEY, CAMERON, QUAY and the other members of the close corporation known as the CAMERON Republican party, Wednesday fixed their State Convention for the 15th of May, at Harrisburg, just one week before the Democratic Convention assembles in Pittsburgh. It will now be in order for the Greenbackers to anticipate the CAMERONS, by changing their Convention from the first week in June to the 8th of May. The early date of the CAMERON Convention is to enable that party to anticipate the Nationals in devotion to greenbacks, the dollar of the fathers, the rights of labor, etc. Its cheek is equal to almost anything. Mr. MACKEY is running this canvass on behalf of DON.

THERE will be a hefty supply of candidates for the Gubernatorial nomination before the Democratic State Convention, no one candidate having, so far as heard from, anything approaching a majority.—*Gazette.*

The Republican managers do things differently, and in some respects their plan is commendable. To have a Committee say of CAMERON, QUAY, MACKEY and RUTAN to designate who shall run and who shall not. It saves trouble in selecting delegates, at least it relieves delegates from all brain pressure as to a choice. They are intended merely to record their votes for whoever their masters designate. It is quite different with Democrats.

HON. J. GLANCY JONES, who died at his home in Reading on Sunday, during the PIERCE and BUCHANAN Administrations was one of the most prominent and influential Democrats in the State. He was an active member of Congress, and after a comparatively brief service was made Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. Mr. BUCHANAN appointed him Minister to Austria. In all public positions, Mr. JONES was an uncompromising Democrat, and a zealous and faithful public officer.

BEFORE the body of JOHN ALLISON was cold an unseemly fight for his place in Washington was made by the Pennsylvania delegation, except BAYNE and O'NIEL. HARRY WHITE was on his ear and THOMPSON of Butler was for SULLIVAN, and with the SULLIVAN'S stand, but they were snubbed, insulted and all but booted out of the executive ranche. HOWE are you WHITE and THOMPSON.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

VERNAL WARNINGS.

A zephyr from the southward
Through the open window blows,
With its prophecies of jessamine,
Of migionettes and rose,
But a voice from it is calling—
"Don't leave off your winter clothes."
Though the softness of the tropics
In the wings of March is set,
And the bluebirds and the pansies
Their appointed time forget;
Comes a warning with a blandness—
"Wear your winter flannels yet."

—*New York Sun.*

MARK TWAIN is going to Europe; amount not stated.—*Danbury News.*

CLUSERET, the Communist General of 1871, is believed to be in Persia, drilling the Shah's troops.

THE Chinese have a notion that the soul of a poet passes into a grasshopper, because it sings till it starves.

THE authorities of Tennessee report that that State has received 2,008 settlers from the North during the past ten months.

Now is the time to take your carpet into the back yard and beat what Bob Ingersoll says does not exist out of 'em.—*Com. Bulletin.*

IT is the calculation of the New York *Sun* that the liquor traffic of that city can be made by the Moffett Law to yield $12,000,000 a year.

NEW YORK *Times:* Not for years has there been an Administration so destitute of popularity. It awakens no sympathy, wins no favor, and commands no respect

THE Prince of Wales visited the office of Le Figaro at Paris the other evening, and was shown through the editorial and press rooms. A special paper on vellum was struck off for him.

JOHN MORRISSEY is so far recovered as to give instructions to Reed, his partner, to prepare for the spring business around New York; also to have the gambling establishment at Saratoga opened and aired.

SPEAKER Samuel J. Randall goes to the Presbyterian church in Washington. His wife and daughters are members. His father was for many years an elder in a prominent church in Philadelphia.

GENERAL "BALDY" SMITH of New York, is at the head of a company which proposes to pay Spain $100,000,000 for the freedom of Cuba, the bonds to be guaranteed by the United States Government. The General will have to wait for Democratic Reform.

POPE PIUS IX. had a theory of his own about the creeds and religious art of different countries. "People in raw and gloomy climates," he said, live in fear of the devil, but inhabitants of more favorable lands live in the love of God." Plymouth Rock has the floor.

BOSTON *Post*:—"If Mr. Blaine's doctrine is true that the award on the fishery question is not conclusive, because not concurred in by all the commissioners, by parity of reasoning the decision of the Electoral Commission is voidable. Did he mean this as a blow at the occupant of the White House?"

HENRY BERGH, of New York, the humanitarian, is suffering from a cough and nervous prostration, and will spend some time at Boston and Newport for his health. He is described as a slender gentleman of something over fifty years, with dark hair and mustache, a quiet bearing, and pleasant features and voice.

THE new Pope recently sent down word to some noisy mendicants of doubtful poverty, that besieged the doors of the Vatican waiting for the alms usually distributed on the occasion of a new Pope, that "it was God's will that man should earn his daily bread by the sweat of his brow," and had the ground cleared.

OUR Minister to Italy, Mr. George P. Marsh of Vermont, is a veteran in the diplomatic service. He was born on St. Patrick's Day in 1801, and has held his present position seventeen years, having been appointed during the Presidency of Mr. Lincoln in 1861. He had before been Minister Resident at Constantinople, in 1849-53.

SENATOR LAMAR sent this sentiment to Augusta, Ga., on St. Patrick's day: "The typical Irishman: His home—the world. His friends—all the peoples. His faith—his own. No clime to him so cold as will not produce a shamrock; no soil so barren as will not grow a shillalah. Foremost at a fight, a frolic, or a funeral, his generous nature finds a blow for the bad, a smile for the glad, or a tear for the sad."

JOSEPH COOK, having exclusive news of the death of Ruskin, treated his Boston audience the other day to an obituary notice of the eminent man, and spoke of him as "a sun yet below the horizon of ordinary lives." The news uskin still lived did not reach Boston till Cook's audience had been dismissed, and the wicked reporters had gone off with the obituary.

THE list of things which Moody advises young converts to eschew bids fair to comprise almost all that a young person is likely to want. The converts must avoid becoming Free Masons or Odd Fellows, as well as going to the theatre or playing cards, patronizing horse races, reading novels, making partnerships with ungodly folks in business or in matrimony; chewing tobaco, and having anything to do with church fairs.

ANECDOTE of the present Pope: When he was Nuncio at Brussels he was invited to a dinner party whereat a certain free-thinkiug Marquis undertook to gibe and annoy him, finally, at dessert, offering, with much ostentation, to the young prelate a snuff-box with upon the lid a Venus very, very low in the neck. Bishop Pecci examined it critically, said "Remarkably handsome woman, indeed," and handed it back with the remark, "your wife, of course."

MRS. CHATAWAY, the keeper of Shakespear's house at Stratford-on-Avon, was pleased with General Grant. She says: "Generally people who come here seem to have some interest in the place. General Grant walked about with his eyes fixed on the floor—what there was on the floor I don't know. He didn't look at anything at all, not at the pictures nor the relics, and he didn't say a word till he was going out of the front door; then he said, 'Thank you.' That was the only speech he made here. Mrs. Grant seemed to like it."

M'KEESPORT OIL REGION

A Visit to the Bayard Farm and a Bit of History.

Oil Wells, Salt Wells, Gas Wells and Burning Wells.

Torpedoes for Railroad and Petroleum Uses.

[Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Post.]

MCKEESPORT, PA., March 23.—On my way down on Saturday from the coke regions, I stopped off at McKeesport to look at the reported oil strike at that place. In addition to the accounts which have already been published in relation to it there are many things of common interest to most of us.

THE NEW OIL STRIKE.

The oil well is not immediately at McKeesport but at Elrod station on the Connellsville Railroad which is the first station above McKeesport and three full miles from that point, or eighteen miles from Pittsburgh, McKeesport being fifteen miles from Pittsburgh by the railroad measurement. If you take the McKeesport accommodation in Pittsburgh at 9:15 you can walk up from that point and return on the 3:15 train or the 5:20 which stops at Elrod.

THE BAYARD FARM.

The well is located on part of the old George A. Bayard farm of six hundred acres, which he purchased at the suggestion of William Larimer, who at that day was pushing through the Youghiogheny river improvement of locks and dams. Bayard bought his estate from Fantley Muse, who had built an elegant stone house of range work masonry, which still stands fronting the railroad near the well, with the date of 1800 over the door on a stone slab. Fifty-eight years have not made much difference with this old stone house, and it looks as if it might have been put up within the last half dozen years.

Fantley Muse moved off to Kentucky after selling his place; his daughter, Mary Muse married David Shaw, who still resides in Versailles township. Bayard did not occupy the stone house very long, but built a large brick mansion on higher grounds, and there ended his days. His sons, George and Stephen Bayard, and his daughter, Mrs. Anne C. Wick of Philadelphia, are now the only survivors of this George A. Bayard, who laid out and named that part of Pittsburgh, lately known as Bayardstown, now the district comprised in the Ninth and part of the Sixteenth wards, lying along Penn street, between the old city limits and Lawrenceville.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE NEW OIL WELL

The well is now owned by a company called the "Bayard Enterprise Company." It was first bored or drilled eight years ago to test the coal. There had been a dispute as to the exact location of the lower stratas of coal. The record of the Caven salt well, as published in the first report of Prof. Rogers' geological survey, puts "coal twelve feet, the Elk-lick vein bored through at a depth of seventy-five feet." This was the only record that could be had about the lower coal measures, and until the boring of this Bayard well it was accepted as a fixed fact. Why it was called the Elk-lick vein, and where it ever came out, no one could ever exactly tell. Old Mr. Caven, the ex-sheriff of Allegheny county, told Stephen Bayard that when he bored his salt well at the mouth of Long run, they did not know much about coal and did not watch particularly when they had struck the top or bottom slate, and the record of this well proves that to be the case.

The record of this well shows: At 80 feet deep, 2½ feet of coal; 82½ feet, 8 feet of fire clay; 140 feet, 8-foot vein of coal; 148 feet, 50 feet of fire clay; 700 feet, 350 feet of sand rock. At 850 feet a crevice of two feet was struck, which threw out gas with such force as to force the water out of the top of the well over thirty feet high. This continued for twenty-four hours. At 960 feet another vein of gas was struck, and in hoisting the tools out of the well whilst I was there, when they were drawn up to that point, the well having reached the depth of eleven hundred and sixty feet, progress of the tools upwards was greatly assisted by the force of the gas. The well flows at regular intervals. At 3 o'clock in the morning and at 6 the flow of salt water and the discharge of gas is very rapid. The water runs down the bank and the oil covers the surface of the river and will remain there for hours, as it is slack water with very little current.

After the well has been sand-pumped it will flow salt water for a few moments in great quantities. It comes frothing up like water from a soda fountain fizzes down, all full of litule bubbles, and when it is about to quit it will suddenly drop in the pipe some three or four feet and rise as suddenly higher than it was and drop again lower than before, and in this way it subsides altogether.

The last hundred feet of the rope, when drawn up, show a covering of thick, black grease, said to be like the Dunkard creek oil.

The well is being bored by Dickey & Sons of East Liverpool, Ohio, who have followed the business for many years. Young Beam of East Liberty, built the rig and assists in the drilling, and as he twisted the rope to turn the drill, or scraped the water from the floor to give himself sure footing, I thought how patient young America could be when tempted with a reward for their constancy. Old Mr. Dickey, who was away when I visited the well, says that the stratas are regular as in the oil belt and the indications very favorable. The great difficulty with their well at present is the water. Unless they case it off soon it will spoil the oil territory for miles around. The fresh water is heavier than the oil and it will follow the drill down—in this case over eleven hundred feet—and drive back almost any pressure of oil. It is almost absolutely necessary that they should case this water off before reaching the oil rock or any where near it. Five hundred feet of caseing would do it. There is some hitch about the size of it or it would have been done before this time, so Mr. Bayardi nforms me. Besides, the tools fall very gently when the rope is imbeded the whole length by water, and the drilling is that muce slower.

GAS WELLS AND SALT WELLS.

There are several gas wells in the neighborhood of this Bayard well. In fact in the early days it was thought necessary to have a good show of gas before they attempted to put down a salt well. Old Mr. Caven who put down the salt well at the mouth of Long run, some two miles below this well, told Stephen Bayard that he had travelled over parts of Virginia, Ohio and Pennsylvania, for a good gas spring whereat to locate a salt well, and had selected the present site, on account of a great bubbling spring of gas which at that time was near the mouth of the run. After he bored his well, the gas of course was turned into it. The Caven well above referred to, flowed salt water for four years during which time thousands of barrels of salt were manufactured without one spoonfull of water having to be raised by a sucker rod.

BURNING WELLS.

Up Long run about one and a-half miles, near Sampson's, there has been a burning spring well known to all those people, it having been located and tried over fifty years ago.

At Sherrick & Markle's coal works I saw a burning well. The coke burners wanted salt water to water-out their ovens and a well had been put down to a depth of nine hundred feet without any salty return. It would burn however when a light was applied to the top of the well. A blaze was not what the coke men wanted out of a well and the little flame went for nix.

All day Saturday crowds of men and boys from McKeesport and the surrounding country visited the well, almost exhausting the patience of the men engaged about it. The Bayard brothers, Stephen and George, together with young George Bigley, son of N. G Bigley, with several gentlemen from McKeesport, are the owners of the well.

There are a number of salt and gas wells in this locality which it is now proposed to clean out and deepen. One near Bigley's tipple, above Elrod's station, in the bite of the bend, is to be commenced on this week. A well at Penn station, on the Pennsylvania railroad, which was bored in 1863 to a depth of 850 feet. A well on the Youghiogheny, near the mouth of Sewickley creek, and a well above Coultersville, in Robbins' hollow, 700 feet deep, are all to be looked after immediately.

A MENTION OF TORPEDOES.

It is thought that if the Bayard well was cased and the water in some way exhausted, that a torpedo might be used to advantage. But of this I know nothing. I know the difference between a torpedo they put on the railroad track to warn the engineer of danger and a torpedo they put in an oil well, but familiarity with these explosives is not always conducive to health. A railroad torpedo is about the size of a ten cent box of blacking, having two or three limber metal pieces about three inches long and half an inch wide attached to it, and when the torpedo is laid on the rail these strips, or legs, are bent under the bevel of the rail and clasp it tightly, much like a big black bug would cling to a walking-stick. These torpedoes are often called bugs by the train men. When a train has been delayed and is dropping back near the time of another, the conductor tells the hind brakeman to "get off and drop a bug on him."

I was on one of these trains not long ago on the Pennsylvania Central. The steam had got low, the night was very cold, the engine was laboring heavily on the grades east of Greensburg and constantly falling behind its time. Major Dunwoody, the conductor, was getting very fidgetty, as the Cincinnati Express was pounding along lively behind him. Along the base of Chestnut ridge the sound of the steam whistle will carry for miles, and you can hear the business signal as the train sweeps through the Pack-saddle gorge and up on the open country around Hillside summit, giving "dreadful note of preparation."

Major Dunwoody knew what an express train meant coming up behind him and he ordered the brakeman to get off and "drop a bug on that fellow."

We soon heard the welcome report of the torpedo and the down brakes whistle of the express engine behind us. One never realizes how fast an express train goes until they stand and see one sweep by. From the first sight you get of the engine, it will bear down towards you unlike anything else in the world. Its quick, energetic snort, the steam apparently squeezing out of every joint, the rattle and roar as it dashes past makes one ask themselves if it be possible they were ever in a train that went so fast.

A TORPEDO FOR AN OIL WELL

is quite a different thing. It is as long as the longest fishing pole ever you saw, as big around as the ordinary tin spout of a house, is made of tin or sheet iron, shaped like an old fashioned sausage-stuffer, and filled with mischief if not handled carefully. They lower it down the well with a rope about as thick as a clothes line, which one of the Elk-lick vein, and where it ever came out, no one could ever exactly tell. Old Mr. Caven, the ex-sheriff of Allegheny county, told Stephen Bayard that when he bored his salt well at the mouth of Long run, they did not know much about coal and did not watch particularly when they had struck the top or bottom slate, and the record of this well proves that to be the case.

The record of this well shows: At 80 feet deep, 2½ feet of coal; 82½ feet, 8 feet of fire clay; 140 feet, 8-foot vein of coal; 148 feet, 50 feet of fire clay; 700 feet, 350 feet of sand rock. At 850 feet a crevice of two feet was struck, which threw out gas with such force as to force the water out of the top of the well over thirty feet high. This continued for twenty-four hours. At 960 feet another vein of gas was struck, and in hoisting the tools out of the well whilst I was there, when they were drawn up to that point, the well having reached the depth of eleven hundred and sixty feet, progress of the tools upwards was greatly assisted by the force of the gas. The well flows at regular intervals. At 3 o'clock in the morning and at 6 the flow of salt water and the discharge of gas is very rapid. The water runs down the bank and the oil covers the surface of the river and will remain there for hours, as it is slack water with very little current.

After the well has been sand-pumped it will flow salt water for a few moments in great quantities. It comes frothing up like water from a soda fountain fizzes down, all full of litule bubbles, and when it is about to quit it will suddenly drop in the pipe some three or four feet and rise as suddenly higher than it was and drop again lower than before, and in this way it subsides altogether.

The last hundred feet of the rope, when drawn up, show a covering of thick, black grease, said to be like the Dunkard creek oil.

The well is being bored by Dickey & Sons of East Liverpool, Ohio, who have followed the business for many years. Young Beam of East Liberty, built the rig and assists in the drilling, and as he twisted the rope to turn the drill, or scraped the water from the floor to give himself sure footing, I thought how patient young America could be when tempted with a reward for their constancy. Old Mr. Dickey, who was away when I visited the well, says that the stratas are regular as in the oil belt and the indications very favorable. The great difficulty with their well at present is the water. Unless they case it off soon it will spoil the oil territory for miles around. The fresh water is heavier than the oil and it will follow the drill down—in this case over eleven hundred feet—and drive back almost any pressure of oil. It is almost absolutely necessary that they should case this water off before reaching the oil rock or any where near it. Five hundred feet of caseing would do it. There is some hitch about the size of it or it would have been done before this time, so Mr. Bayardi nforms me. Besides, the tools fall very gently when the rope is imbeded the whole length by water, and the drilling is that muce slower.

GAS WELLS AND SALT WELLS.

There are several gas wells in the neighborhood of this Bayard well. In fact in the early days it was thought necessary to have a good show of gas before they attempted to put down a salt well. Old Mr. Caven who put down the salt well at the mouth of Long run, some two miles below this well, told Stephen Bayard that he had travelled over parts of Virginia, Ohio and Pennsylvania, for a good gas spring whereat to locate a salt well, and had selected the present site, on account of a great bubbling spring of gas which at that time was near the mouth of the run. After he bored his well, the gas of course was turned into it. The Caven well above referred to, flowed salt water for four years during which time thousands of barrels of salt were manufactured without one spoonfull of water having to be raised by a sucker rod.

BURNING WELLS.

Up Long run about one and a-half miles, near Sampson's, there has been a burning spring well known to all those people, it having been located and tried over fifty years ago.

At Sherrick & Markle's coal works I saw a burning well. The coke burners

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PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

ELK county elects Andrew Kaul a delegate to the Democratic State Convention.

THE Democrats of Lancaster will elect delegates to the State Convention on May 15.

WARREN county has selected John Tonkin a delegate to the Democratic State Convention.

AMONG the Republicans who want to succeed Congressman Watson in the Twenty-seventh district is J. H. Osmer, of Venango. He was a candidate for the nomination two years ago.

S. T. C. DODD, of Venango, is among those who are talked of for the nomination to the Common Pleas bench in Judge Trunkey's old district. Mr. Dodd was a member of the last Constitutional Convention.

THE Lancaster county Republican Committee met on Monday and named May 25 as the day for the primary meetings. Resolutions, long and strong, in favor of Wicksersham for Governor were unanimously adopted.

AT a meeting of the Indiana Democratic County Committee Joseph M. Thompson, of Indiana, and Dr. S. A. Rutledge, of Blairsville, were elected Representative delegates to the Democratic State Convention, without instructions.

LANCASTER *Intelligencer*. "It is not at all likely that any one will contest the nomination for Secretary of Internal Affairs with J. Simpson Africa, the present very efficient working head of the department, as it is quite certain that no one can do so with the faintest prospect of success.

PHILADELPHIA *Star*—"The friends of Judge Sterrett would have the people believe that his nomination by the Republican Convention is a foregone conclusion. Judge Agnew's friends do not admit this. They think their candidate's chances fully equal to those of his opponent, and mean to demonstrate their faith in his success by redoubling their efforts in his behalf."

A SHORT time ago a white man was hung in Georgia for the murder of a colored man, and on the same day a colored man was brought into court to be sentenced for manslaughter. The former master of this colored man, an old gentleman, besought the judge, till his feelings overcame him, for a light sentence, as the culprit had been the faithful nurse and companion of his children, and the most obedient and industrious slave he had ever owned. There were other mitigating circumstances in the case, and the judge let the prisoner off with three years' imprisonment, availing himself of the occasion to remark that the old master's plea, taken in connection with the hanging of the white man for killing a colored man the same day, furnished strong evidence of the fact that the whites were both kindly disposed towards the blacks and determined that offenses against them should be punished with impartiality.

MORE MOLLIES HUNG.

Hester, Tully and McHugh Executed at Bloomsburg.

Immense Crowds Present—Terrible Scenes on the Scaffold.

Hester Declares His Innocence to the Last—Affecting Incidents.

BLOOMSBURG, Pa., March 25.—Hester, Tully and McHugh, the condemned "Mollie Maguires," slept but little last night, and to-day were early at their devotions, which were interrupted by the workmen erecting the scaffold, just outside, and in full view of their cell windows. Tully and McHugh seemed resigned, but Hester clung tenaciously to hope, and frequently asserted his innocence. He was surrounded by his three daughters, two sons-in-law and other relatives and friends. When the priests were announced all collected in McHugh's cell, where mass was celebrated.

At 10:45 o'clock the spectators were admitted to the jail, and the scaffold, with its three dangling ropes and other arrangements for death, came in for inspection. The little yard was uncomfortably full, and when, in a few minutes, the Sheriff appeared, leading the procession to the scaffold, followed by McHugh, Hester and Tully in the order named, each accompanied by a priest and holding a crucifix, there was a buzz of excitement and the crowd pressed close to the procession. Up the scaffold stepped the three men with the priests and executioner and the last prayers were hurriedly uttered, and the crucifix rapturously kissed. These words were said by Hester: "I did not plot the murder of Rea." But he made no allusion to the robbery. When he commenced to speak the crowd pressed the supports and were pushed back by the police. The others muttered something inaudible, but Tully was heard to say he was innocent to the priest. They asked forgiveness from all whom they had injured. In full view of the men waiting death the coffins and boxes were carried into the yard and deposited on the ground with a bang. But even this did not startle them, and it became evident that they intended to die game.

The Sheriff, priests and officers descended from the scaffold. Everything was now ready, and Hester, McHugh and Tully stood ready, pinioned, waiting for the final act. A tall, unknown man handled a rope almost unnoticed. He was the Jack Ketch. He gently gave it a jerk and the drop fell. The ropes on McHugh and Tully slipped to the back of the neck, but Hester's knot clung behind his ear drawing the rope tightly about his neck. His contortions were frightful, reminding one of the death of Hugh McGehan. Every muscle in his large frame worked spasmodically, and the spectators turned away their faces in horror. The doctors for the next quarter of an hour paced the yard, waiting the time when life would become extinct. As the drop fell a shriek was heard coming from the cell where Hester and McHugh had just been led from, where half dozen women had been permitted to congregate to satisfy their morbid curiosity, the scaffold being in full view from the window of the cell. The bodies were allowed to hang about eighteen minutes, and were then taken down and placed in coffins. Hester's body was taken to a special train, at Rupert, in which his family, with the corpse, were conveyed to Locust Gap. The procession was followed from Bloomsburg by throngs. McHugh and Tully's remains were taken in charge by Mr. Conyers, of Wilkesbarre, and removed quietly from town. In a few minutes Bloomsburg was quiet as a churchyard, and the people who still were coming from the surrounding neighborhoods could not notice that anything unusual had happened.

HISTORY OF THE CRIME.

Patrick Hester bore the title of "King of the Mollies" for years, and it was at his bidding that Alexander W. Rea, one of his best friends, was murdered beside the highway by the members of Hester's band. Rea was a mining superintendent, living in Centralia, Columbia county, Pa., and was accustomed to carry large sums of money monthly to the mines to pay off the men employed there, a custom with which Hester was well acquainted. On the 16th of October, 1868, Patrick Hester, Patrick Tully and Peter McHugh, the three men just executed for the murder: James Bradley, now a fugitive from justice; Jack Dalton, now dead; William Muldowney, Ned Skiffington and Brian Campbell, all fugitives, and Daniel Kelly or Manus Kull, a Mollie Maguire tramp, who furnished the principal evidence against his associates, met at the drinking saloon of Thomas Donohue, in Ashland, about two miles from Rea's home at Centralia. All were Mollie Maguires. McHugh was County Delegate of Northumberland county, Hester was Body Master of the Locust Dale Division, and all the others belonged to his lodge. The next day (Saturday) was the usual monthly pay day at the collieries, and Hester revealed a plan for robbing Rea as he drove by a lonely road from his home to the mines. He said Rea would have $18,000 or $19,000 with him, and they could get the money to divide among themselves "if the job was done clean." Roger Lafferty, the bartender, went out and bought some ammunition, with which he loaded their pistols. The party spent the night in the saloon drinking, and early in the morning repaired to the selected ambush, a piece of woods near a wayside fountain called the water-barrel, on the road between Rea's home and the mines. Hester and Skiffington, however, did not go with them, but made themselves conspicuous elsewhere, that each might be able to prove an *alibi* if that day's work should ever bring them into court. The rest posted themselves at a convenient point, and placed Dalton by the roadside to announce Rea's coming, as he was the only member of the gang that knew Rea by sight. He was to signal the rest by raising his hat. One or two wagons drove by, and the occupants afterward testified to having seen a man come out of the woods at that point, look at them and go back again. At last the rumbling of an approaching buggy was heard, and Dalton stepped out and raised his hat, when his companions walked into the road before and behind the carriage to prevent flight or retreat. Rea was alone He was ordered to get down and deliver, and did so, handing his watch and pocketbook to Kelly without saying a word. The man's silence and the mute appeal of his action shook the ruffian's resolution, and he turned to McHugh, who stood beside him, saying, "What shall we do with the man?" McHugh replied, "I don't want to be hunted around the world by any living man," and with the words he and Kelly fired simultaneously, the balls striking Rea in the head. Rea then ran into the bushes beside the road, pursued by the gang, firing as they went. He fell on his face, and Tully, stepping close to him, fired the last shot behind his ear. They left him lying there, led the horse and buggy into the woods that they might not attract attention, and retired to divide the spoil; but they were bitterly disappointed at finding that instead of the rich booty they had expected they had secured only a gold watch and about $60 in money. The men at the colliery had been paid the day before. They divided what they had, and subsequently offered a share to Hester, who contemptuously rejected it.

Rea was not missed until evening, when his horse brought the buggy home alone. The people of Centralia, by whom he was greatly respected, then turned out to look for him, and about daylight next morning came upon his dead body lying as he fell, with six wounds, three of them fatal. Large rewards were offered for the arrest of the assassins. Patrick Hester, Thomas Donohoe, John Dufiy and Michael Prior were arrested soon afterward and taken to Bloomsburg, where, as they elected to be tried separately, Donohue was placed on trial in the following February, and acquitted, and the Commonwealth abandoned the case against the others. In November, 1876, Hester, Tully, McHugh and Michael Graham were arrested for the murder of Rea; but Graham, who was accused of being an accessory after the fact, was discharged under the statute of limitations. The others were tried together, and all were found guilty of murder in the first degree on the 26th of February, 1877. The Supreme Court declined to reverse the action of the court below, and the Board of Pardons decided to take no action. Notorious as Hester was, and bad as his record was admitted to be, it is said the petition for his pardon bore no less than 2,500 signatures, nine-tenths of them, however, being Irish names. The principal reason given for asking Executive clemency for him was his plea of "not guilty," but in anticipation that that would be overruled, a secondary plea was that justice is not vindictive, and should be satisfied with the death of two men, sparing the third, who, of course should be Patrick Hester. The Board of Pardons reserved its decision until last Tuesday, when it announced that it would not interfere with the course of the law. Since that time the condemned men have been preparing for the execution, which all but Hester recognized as inevitable, he still clinging to a vague hope of reprieve.

The gallows on which the Mauch Chunk Mollies were hanged last June was used to-day having been borrowed for the occasion by the Commissioners of Columbia county, under promise to return it in good order in time for the execution of Fisher next Thursday.

LYNCH LAW.

The Hanging of John Wallace at Burton, West Virginia.

The Jail Guards Overpowered and Wallace Dragged to His Doom.

An associated press dispatch in THE POST of yesterday, announced the fact that John Wallace, who confessed to the murder of the wife and child of his brother, George Wallace, and Miss Church, a young lady visiting the house of George Wallace, had been lynched at Burton, West Virginia. The Wheeling papers give details of the lynching, which occurred at an early hour Sunday morning. A correspondent of the Wheeling *Register* says:

Soon the lights were out from end to end of the village. The prisoners had laid down to rest; the guards had taken the easiest position at hand, to rest also, and no light was visible in the hotel except that which shone from the room containing the prisoners and guards, which fronts on the railroad, and is in the second story, and the southeast corner of the building. A lot of men suddenly appeared on the railroad immediately opposite the hotel, and rushed for that building, with yells and pistol shots. The door was unlocked at this instant from the inside, and forced back from without, against the two guards, who had descended the stairs on hearing the noise without, and with a fearful yelling and a perfect volley of pistol shots, the mob entered. They numbered from ten to fifteen, and were poorly armed, but hideously painted and dressed. Upon the first noise at the door, John had risen hastily from the bed on which he was reclining, not having undressed, and rushed to a guard, who had closed and placed his weight against the door, which opened back into the corner of the room. He seized the guard about the middle from behind and begged him to put him into another room. By this time the mob had reached the door of the room, forced it back and crowded in, asking "Where is John Wallace?" They told George to stand aside for they did not want him, and at that instant they saw and seized John. John still kept his hold on the guard, and they, with several of the mob, fell to the floor in a confused mass. Here a fierce scuffle ensued. It was a fight for life, and was an appalling one. The leader of the mob and several of his followers cried out: "Knock him down," "Punch his eyes out, the murdering son of a b—," etc. The struggle lasted but a few seconds, and then the prisoners' arms were tied at the back above the elbows, and the rope was fastened securely around his neck, and then came the beginning of the end, and the life of the man who had so outraged public feeling was flickering rapidly away into eternal darkness. The party was then ordered to start, which it did, half dragging, half carrying the man out of the hall, down the stairs and out onto the board walk in front of the hotel. This walk is quite high on one side, perhaps five feet. They took no easy way, but dragged him on and over this place in the walk, where he fell heavily to the ground. Some one cried out, "Get out of here! Get out of here! You G—d d—d s—n of a b—, get up and walk!"

The doomed man had uttered no sound since they had grappled him in the room, and tearing him from the guard's body had flung him heavily against the floor, when he groaned piteously. As the rope was tied, he prayed, "My God Almighty have mercy on my poor soul!"

They turned on up the railroad, yelling and shouting as they went, and in passing a house merely said: "Get along here! Gee; whoa haw!"

Here he was heard to say: "Men, I am in your hands; if you mean to hang me, hang me like a man and not like a dog." Then he was heard to pray fervently.

They hurried him on, and were lost to sight and hearing just as the moon appeared (and a bleod red moon it was) thorugh the clouds on the eastern horizon. It was then by my watch 1:25 o'clock. In an hour and a half a party was organized with hopes of discovering the body, but owing to the darkness and an approaching storm the search was abandoned, although the party passed within thirty feet of the lifeless body.

They had scarcely hung him when the storm broke with all its fury of rain, which fell in torrents, accompanied with a fearful wind, which blew the hat of one of the searchers under the shade of the very tree where hung the body.

In returning after day had dawned, this same party found the ghastly object of their search, cold in death, suspended from a bough of a large apple tree by a rope, which had been doubled and clumsily fastened at the top, and had a slip noose which met a little back of the butt of the left ear. The rope had been spliced about two feet from the bough.

APPEARANCE OF THE CORPSE.

The face of the corpse was ghastly and pallid. The body was rigid and straight, with the exception of the front part of the right foot, which drooped downward; the left foot was perfectly straight, as though the man was standing. He wore blue overalls, a gingham shirt, a long brown ribbed coat (unbuttoned), a heavy muddy pair of boots, and a brown hat. His neck was stretched out very long; the head hung to one side, retaining the hat; the shirt bosom was perfectly straight, as were also the coat and pantaloons; both hands were firmly tied at the wrists at his back with the rope which the guards had placed around his arms, and the wrists were badly welted by the rain causing the rope to draw. The rain had soaked his cloth ing through and through and dropped from his nose and chin in cold, icy-looking drops. From the thumb and two forefingers of his left hand, a trickling, tiny flow of rain water fell, causing a rustling noise on the few dead leaves beneath the tree.

The ground bore no signs of a struggle, although a bright brass button lay at the root of the tree. His face was not half as full looking, or as large as when in life, and the lower lip drooped fearfully from the teeth, against which it had been pressed so hard before death had relieved him, and the agonized features had found rest. His hands were not gripped, but rested easily, one in the other, as he often carried them while walking.

POLITICAL.

Republican State Convention to be Held in Harrisburg, May 15.

Illinois Greenback Convention Nominate State Officers and Adopt the Toledo Platform.

HARRISBURG, March 27.—The Republican State Committee met at the Lochiel House this afternoon. The Lancaster county delegation made a vigorous fight for the 5th of June, a number of speeches being made. It was strongly intimated that the committee had been packed in the interest of certain men. Col. Quay moved the Convention be held on the 15th of May, and the Lancaster county members amended by making the time the 5th of June. The amendment was defeated, receiving seventeen votes for to fifty-three against it. The 15th of May was then adopted, with only a few dissenting votes. Harrisburg was selected as the place by a unanimous vote.

The committee unanimously adopted a resolution against the Wood Tariff bill.

ILLINOIS GREENBACK CONVENTION.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., March 27.—The National party met in State Convention at noon to-day, two hundred delegates being present, representing fifty-nine counties. After a temporary organization and the appointment of committees, a recess was taken till two o'clock when Hon. J. Gillespie of Madison county, was chosen President and Hon. Alex. Campbell of La Salle, made a long speech. The Convention next went into nomination of candidates for State Treasurer. Gen. E. Bates of Chicago, was nominated on first ballot over John S. Armstrong of La Salle. For Superintendent of Public Instruction, Prof. Frank H. Hall of Kane county, was nominated on first ballot. The Committee on Platform submitted majority and minority reports. Both included the Toledo National platform but the minority proposed to substitute Greenback for National in the name of the party. The latter was defeated and the majority report adopted. In addition to the thirteen resolutions of the Toledo platform, the following was adopted:

Fourteenth—That we demand an immediate issue of full legal tender paper currency by the Government to the full limit at least of the four hundred millions legal tender United States Treasury notes.

Fifteenth—That the credit of the Government can best be strengthened and preserved by its first paying off its interest bearing debt before calling in any part of its non-interest bearing obligations for redemption.

Sixteenth—That we recommend and urge upon all State, county and township committees and all other persons engaged in the work, to organize National greenback labor and local clubs that support the principles set forth in the Toledo platform.

Seventeenth—That the payment of all wages in the lawful money of the country is the only valid payment for labor, and that we also oppose so-called payment in scrip or tokens in shops and factories under fourteen years of age.

The convention, after hearing a speech from the nominee for Treasurer, adjourned.

O'LEARY THE WALKIST.

Condition of the Champion After His Wonderful Feat.

The Heavy Winnings of His Backers

LONDON, March 25.—The International Pedestrian tournament, which ended Saturday night and resulted in the victory of O'Leary, the American champion, is still the topic of conversation. The American is the lion of the hour, and the press eulogize and pronounce him the physical wonder of the century. It is estimated that over £100,000 changed hands on the result. One bookmaker, who won £30,000 on Camassie winning the Waterloo Cup, loses £17,000, which was won by Smith, O'Leary's backers. Another prominent American, well-known among the clubs, also won £12,000 from the same bookmaker.

O'Leary's winnings amount to £750 and the belt, which is valued at £100. He will have to maintain the trophy against all comers, but it is the general opinion that there is no pedestrian able to win it from him, when Vaughan of Chester, who is considered the best long distance walker in this country, failed to do so.

On Monday O'Leary was confined to his room, fatigued after his weary tramp. Hundreds of visitors called, but he refused to see any one. Another pedestrian was not at all sorry, his feet were not blistered, neither did his legs suffer; but he was terribly chafed, and suffered from want of sleep. The reason that he did not walk until ten o'clock Saturday night was because his backer, Albert Smith, did not want him to. Smith, before the contest begun, wagered £600 that he would walk 520 miles in the stipulated time—141 hours—and when O'Leary had more than accomplished that feat Smith desired him to stop, as there was not the least prospect of Vaughan beating him. At the time O'Leary stopped he was in better condition than when he started, physically, with the exception of the chafing, at least so his medical attendants stated when they examined him on Monday. O'Leary does not seem much elated over his success, but treats his victory as of but little importance. The Irish members of Parliament intend to make him a grand presentation, and give him a banquet. Mr. Albert Smith's winnings are placed at £20,000.

Vaughan and Brown, who won the second and third prizes, were completely used up and unable to leave their beds. On Vaughan's recovery a prominent nobleman will match the latter to walk O'Leary 300 miles for £500 a side. O'Leary's backer offers to match him in six weeks' time against any man in the world to walk from 24 to 144 hours, for from £1,000 to £2,000.

A Strange Dream Fulfilled.

[N. Y. World:]

A singular dream case is reported from St. Thomas on the Canadian Southern Railway. A week ago Jesse McConnell, a brakeman, was killed at Harwich while coupling cars. His remains were brought home to his widowed mother, and that night she dreamed she saw two coffins, one of Jesse's and one containing the body of her son James, also a brakeman. She was so disturbed by this that early in the morning she telegraphed to James, asking him to come at once to his brother's funeral. He answered that he was on his way, but he was killed at Brigden, twenty miles from home, by falling off the platform of the car. His remains were conveyed to his mother, and, true to her dream, her two sons lay dead in the house together.

The Largest Dental Establishment

In the U. S. is located at 278 Penn avenue, with elegant double parlors, six fine offices, and all the latest improved instruments for doing work rapidly and well. Dr. Quincy A. Scott does five times as much business as any dentist in America, and gives such universal satisfaction that his business is constantly increasing. Take our advice and call on him when your teeth need attention.

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

Senator Howe Fires Off His Ammunition.

Vents His Wrath on Hayes, Schurz and Others of Like Ilk.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Mr. WALLACE submitted an amendment to the House bill to repeal the specie resumption act, which provides that on and after July 1st, 1878, United States legal tender notes shall be receivable for all debts and dues, both public and private, that any national banking association hereafter organized, or any national banking association now in existence, which may desire to increase its circulation shall send over to the Secretary of the Treasury for cancellation any bonds of the United States, payable within ten years, and bearing six per cent interest, and shall receive in exchange therefore legal tender notes of the United States to the amount of the nom nal value of such bonds, which said bonds shall be treated as a part of the sinking fund, and recorded and destroyed under the existing laws; but the whole amount of legal tender notes issued for this purpose, and otherwise outstanding, shall never exceed $382,000,000. No tax upon circulation shall be imposed upon legal tender notes issued under the provisions hereof, and no reserve shall be required to be kept for their redemption by any such national banking association. All laws or parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions hereof be and they are hereby repealed. Referred.

HOWE'S BIG EFFORT.

At the expiration of the morning hour, Mr. HOWE called up his resolution asking the President for information in regard to the alleged defalcation of Judge Whittaker, of Louisiana, and made his promised speech.

Mr. HOWE said: During the past year we have seen, here and everywhere throughout the country, small but active squads of political inquisitors, busy with the work of assorting the Republican party, gathering into hallowed garners all those who avow themselves supporters of the President's policy, and pouring unquenchable fire upon all the rest. To the doctors of the inquisition it seems no longer a question of moment whether one be a Republican or a Democrat. The absorbing question is, "Does he support the President's policy or does he not?" I have not hitherto answered to this accusation. I did not like to plead guilty, for I hoped I was innocent, and I did not like to plead not guilty, for I feared I might be guilty. I had withheld no power to elect Mr. Hayes. It must of necessity pain me to be found not in accord with his views, and it must pain me still more to find he was not in accord with mine. My own policy is a very simple one, and may be briefly stated: Toward the States of the South my policy has been identical with the policy I have held toward the States of the North. I demand only that every legally qualified elector in every State, South or North, Democrat or Republican, black or white, shall be permitted, undisturbed by force and unawed by fear, to vote at all elections and at the place prescribed by law, and nowhere else, just once and no more than once; that every vote so cast shall be honestly counted, and that every person chosen by such votes to any office shall be freely inducted into it. That is my Southern policy and the whole of it.

Concerning civil service, my policy is not a bit more complicated. I would have that service administered by the best men attainable and I believe a Republican President should, as the Cincinnati Convention declared, select Republicans for all those places where harmony and vigor of administration require its policy to be represented. I believe as the President declared in his inaugural address, that once commissioned the officer should be secure in his tenure as long as his personal character remains untarnished and the performance of his duty satisfactory. Some things had happened since the President's inauguration not at all in harmony with the policy I have indicated. He had selected for his Cabinet one man who was not a Republican, but a Democrat.

SEVERE REFLECTIONS ON SCHURZ.

He had selected another, who, although not a Democrat, was yet not a Republican; who was equally at home with all parties and in all places—[laughter]—who had been everywhere and had espoused and deserted every party. He spoke like an oracle and his facile speech could be fitted to the views/attitudes of partisan readily as a double-faced satin can be turned to hide the accidents of society. His critiques upon his political associates always gave him popularity with his political opponents and he resembled prophets in never being without honor except where he happened to reside. Inconstant in everything else he has been constant to his trade, that of politics. He entered upon that before he was of age, and he has pursued it since, without variableness or shadow of turning. His first enterprise was to revolutionize the government under which he was born. That failed, and he fled. He was for a short time a lawyer in Wisconsin but without clients. He was a Bell-Everett-Matildi but did not reconstruct the diplomacy of the world. He was Major but perverse history refused to record his victories. He was a newspaper correspondent but his mind was unsound. He was transplanted into Missouri and the general Republicans of that State bore him into this Senate. That elevation did not prove fatal to him, but his party died, not in spite of him but because of him. And under blows which he inflicted. Having outraged one party and not yet received absolution from the other, he denounced both as machines. Having failed as a dealer in legitimate politics, he turned his attention to the contraband article. In 1872 he helped to lead Horace Greeley and B. Gratz Brown to the Baltimore market and taught the Democracy of that year they should call nothing common or unclean if it promised to beat Grant. For six years he traduced the Republican party probably throughout more States and with more rhetoric and in more languages than any man living. Upon that illustrious occasion, when from the 4th of July, 1863, to the 4th of March, 1877, let the Republican party, who always led his party to victory and always lifted his country to renown, at whose approach but recently the Eastern continent was lit up and uncovered, he threw more mud than any dredge not worked by steam ever threw in the same time.

THE LOUISIANA CASE.

After reviewing still further Secretary Schurz's career, he took up the Packard case and Louisiana election, and said: When the President was inaugurated, Stephen B. Packard was Governor of Louisiana. Within sixty days after that inauguration, he ceased to be Governor. When he disappeared the will of Louisiana was subverted and trampled upon. If Packard was not elected, if nothing can be more certain than that Hayes was not elected President of the United States. Without the electoral vote of Louisiana, the whole world knows that Hayes had not the votes in the electoral college necessary to constitute an election. If Louisiana did not vote for Packard, the whole world knows that Louisiana did not vote for Hayes. Packard received nearly 2,000 votes more than some of the Hayes electors. Under the Constitution, the President had but one plain duty to discharge; that was, whether the constitued tribunals of Louisiana had declared Packard to be Governor; if so, then to defend his authority to the extent of his ability when legally required so to do. If they had not so declared, then it was equally his duty, not merely to have withheld all support of Packard's pretence, but to have given all required support to the claim of Packard's rival. It was his duty to have done that not merely on the 20th of April, but to have done it on the 4th of March, immediately upon his assuming the office of President, and if he found it his constitutional duty to require Packard to surrender his office, he should have also recognized the duty of surrendering his own. Mr. Tilden would have excluded Packard and Chamberlain because he decided against their election. President Hayes excluded them because their election was disputed. The former would have given an erroneous judgment and would then have seen it executed. President Hayes has abandoned the judgment seat to rifle clubs in these States.

After referring to the Anderson case, he said the President issued an order forbidding those employed in the civil service from acting on political committees or political conventions. Is that what is meant by reform of the civil service? If so, the President has already abandoned it or I am misinformed, or if he believes that means reform he is the only man in the United States who does believe it. That is not reform, that is tyranny; tyranny which no predecessor of his ever attempted and no successor will venture to imitate. Once it was industriously advocated that public officers should not be removed during official terms without cause. As already remarked, I believe in that rule. I have myself adhered to it. But the President has flagrantly violated it. That surely cannot be what is meant by the reform of the civil service. Latterly, it has been suggested that the great reform consisted in making appointments to office regardless of the advice of Senators and Representatives from the States and so smashing the machine. In some conspicuous cases, the very reverse has been done. What the rule is upon this or upon any point touching appointments it is not given to finite intelligence to know, but I have four remarks to make upon this last suggestion.

First—All Presidents have been, all Presidents must be and President Hayes is guided by the same advice and that advice does come and will come from one or other of the three sources. Either it will be supplied by those whom the several States have selected for their representatives, or by those who have not been but aspire to be chosen as representatives or it will come from office-brokers who have no political aspirations but do a chiefly cash business.

Second—When any President will absolutely relieve Representatives from all responsibility for that multitude who want office and do not get it, he will shield them from that service which most impairs the usefulness and imperils the continuance of their employments.

Third—When any President will take upon himself the sole responsibility from all men whom he does and all others whom he does not appoint, he will not need to pledge himself against a second term. The best man ever born could not achieve a second term under such a load.

Fourth—Whether the people will have an improved civil service when its agents are selected upon the advice of those not in Congress, depends upon whether the people send their best men to Congress or keep them at home.

In regard to that portion of Howe's speech where he referred to the indictment against Whittaker having been *nolle prossed*, Mr. HOAR said he desired to inquire of Senator Howe whether he had any information that Whittaker was indicted for defalcation charge eight years ago, tried and acquitted on the merits of the case, and the indictment *nolle prossed* a year ago was for the same offense.

Mr. HOWE said it was due to the truth to say he had such information, but had also been told that the defalcation actually existed, and he (Howe) hoped that the answer to his resolution would show how Whittaker was acquitted on that trial.

Mr. HOAR said when the present Administration came into power, the Attorney General received from the District Attorney in New Orleans a list of old cases pending, and one against Whittaker was wiped off the docket with others of no consequence. The action was taken by the Attorney General in the ordinary course of business without any understanding with the President. The remarks of the Senator (Howe) would imply that the *nolle pros.* of Whittaker's case had something to do with political events in Louisiana.

Mr. HOWE said he would not be surprised if that should turn out to be a fact, and if such should be the case it would not overwhelm him with astonishment.

At the conclusion of Mr. Howe's speech, the Senate went into Executive session, and when the doors were reopened adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE TEXAS PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The following resolution was introduced by Mr. HEWITT, (N. Y.):

WHEREAS, The Texas Pacific Railroad Company has memorialized Congress praying to the passage of an act authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Treasury to endorse upon its bonds amounting to $27,678 per mile a guarantee of five per cent. interest for and in the name of the United States, and

WHEREAS, The said Texas Pacific Railroad Company proposes to secure said bonds upon which the United States are asked to guarantee interest as aforesaid by a mortgage upon, among other thing six hundred miles of its projected road extending from Fort Worth to El Paso, in the State of Texas, and

WHEREAS, At the time of said company to said six hundred miles of road between Fort Worth and El Paso and its ability to execute a valid mortgage upon the same was not raised or inquired into by the Committee on Pacific Railroads as known to the House from that Committee signed by Hon. Wm. Morrison; therefore,

Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee be instructed to inquire into the same with power to send for persons and papers and leave to report at any time.

Referred to Judiciary Committee.

Mr. SPRINGER'S motion of Monday last, to suspend rules and pass the bill to authorize the coinage of the gold or silver on the same, and to permit a deposit thereof for the same purposes was rejected—yeas, 114; nays, 102—not two-thirds in the affirmative.

Mr. GOODE moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill to suspend the operation of the Sinking Fund act for five years. Rejected—yeas, 123; nays, 112—not two-thirds in the affirmative.

After the presentation and reference of a number of bills of no general interest, the House adjourned.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The Vice President was authorized to appoint a committee to receive at New York the body of the late Representative Leonard, and escort it to West Chester, Pa.

The House joint resolution to prescribe the time for the payment of tax on distilled spirits, passed as it came from the House.

Mr. CHRISTIANCY, from the Committee on Judiciary, said he was directed by a majority of the Committee to report back the bill to repeal the Bankrupt law. He said an honest effort had been made by the Committee for some time past to so amend the law that it would be satisfactory to the public, but there was such a conflict of opinion it was impossible to agree upon the amendments. Several members of the Committee who did not favor the repeal, consented that the bill should be reported without recommendation. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. CAMERON, (Wis.) called up the petition of H. T. Cobb, claiming a seat as Senator from South Carolina presented by him some time ago, and then laid on the table to be called up at some future time, and moved it to be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. So ordered.

Mr THURMAN presented a resolution of the Cleveland Board of Trade remonstrating against the transfer of the control of the life saving service from the Treasury to the Navy Department. Laid on the table.

Mr. DAVIS, (W. Va.,) submitted a preamble and resolution quoting from the report submitted to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury in 1871 to the effect that $20,000,973 was due the Government from Collectors of Internal Revenue not in office, and directing the Secretary to report to the Senate what amount or portion of this sum has been paid to that time been paid to the Government, what amount has been settled by compromise, and what steps have been taken to collect the balance. Ordered to be printed and lie on the table. The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. WOOD, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported the Tariff bill, and it was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. WOOD reported a resolution making the Tariff bill the special order for Thursday, April 4th, after the morning hour, to be continued from day to day until disposed of.

Mr. O'NEIL—I move to lay the bill on the table.

The SPEAKER—The bill is not before the House. It is in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. CONGER—I believe it is the opinion of the majority of the House that the bill should not be considered at all.

Mr. WOOD—I am quite willing to test the sense of the House on that question and therefore move the previous question.

Mr. CONGER—I hope the resolution will be voted down. I have an amendment I want to offer after the debate.

The previous question was seconded by a vote of 123 to 107, and the resolution adopted by a vote of yeas, 137; nays, 114.

Although the vote may be regarded as furnishing a general indication of a division of the House on the subject of the tariff, it is by no means conclusive, for it is understood that several Democratic members, out of courtesy to the Committee of Ways and Means, voted to make the bill the special order, who would not vote for the passage of the bill.

THE MASSACHUSETTS CONTEST.

Mr. SPRINGER then called up the Massachusetts contested election case of Dean against Field. Discussion was continued up to five o'clock. The most noticeable speech was made on the Democratic side by Mr. WALSH (Maryland) against the majority report of the Elections Committee. It is understood the debate is to be closed and a vote taken to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. WILLIAMS (Michigan) the Senate amendment to the bill for the support of the government of the District of Columbia (changing the time for the completion of assessment from July to August) was concurred in.

The House then adjourned.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Mr. HOAR called up the resolution to pay John Ray and Wm. L. McMillan the sum of $1,000 each, to reimburse them for expenses incurred in contesting the seat in the Senate for the unexpired term of Wm. P. Kellogg, as Senator from Louisiana, for the term ending March 3, 1873. Agreed to—yeas 50, nays 7.

The Vice President, under order of the Senate adopted yesterday, appointed Messrs. Eustis, Saunders and Conover a committee on the part of the Senate, to meet the remains of Hon. John E. Leonard upon their arrival at New York, and accompany them to the place of interment.

PACIFIC RAILROADS.

At the expiration of the morning hour the Senate resumed the consideration of the Pacific Railroad Sinking Fund bill, and Mr. HILL (Ga) spoke in opposition to many of the features of the bill reported by the Judiciary Committee, but said he did not wish to be understood as favoring the passage of the bill reported by the Committee on Railroads.

After some further discussion Mr. BAILEY took the floor to speak on the Sinking Fund bill to-morrow and it was then laid over.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. DAVIS (N. C.) introduced a bill to compensate the State of North Carolina for the use and occupation of certain buildings and grounds by the United States troops. Referred.

The House then resumed the consideration of the Massachusetts contested election case of Dean against Field and after debate a vote was taken upon the minority resolution declaring Field entitled to his seat, which resulted in yeas, 120; nays, 119.

The Speaker, on announcing the vote, cast his vote in the negative, thus tieing the vote and defeating the resolution. This was received with great applause on the Democratic side.

Mr. Butler voted with the Democrats in the negative and the following Democrats with the Republicans in the affirmative: Messrs. Hartridge, Herbert, Jones (Ala.), Potter, Rea, Stenger, Walsh, Williams (Del.), and Cutler.

Without coming to a vote on the majority resolution the House adjourned.

The Last Resort

Of those who have artificial teeth which they cannot eat with is 278 Penn avenue. Dr. Quincy A. Scott always succeeds in fitting and adapting teeth so that they will present a beautiful and natural appearance, and so that you can eat with them.

IGNATIEFF IN VIENNA.

Sent by the Czar to Satisfy Austria at Any Cost.

Is Successful in His Mission and Austria to Remain Neutral

In the Event of an Anglo-Russian War.

All Hopes of the Congress Ever Meeting Vanish.

IGNATIEFF'S MISSION.

AUSTRIA HOLDING THE KEY OF THE SITUATION.

VIENNA, March 27.—General Ignatieff was in conference with Count Andrassy this morning, and had an audience with the Emperor in the afternoon.

The *Political Correspondence* says: "General Ignatieff's mission is proof that the key of the situation, as regards to eventuality of war, is in Vienna, and the Austrian Government must allow England to entertain the doubt as to whether she can reckon on Austria."

BELGRADE, March 27.—It is said the Servian Government, having refused to mobilize her army on the northern frontier as a demonstration against Austria without the consent of Skuptschina, which, it is known beforehand, would not be given, Russia suggested a suspension of the constitution. This suggestion has been the cause of a ministerial crisis.

NO ALLIANCE BETWEEN AUSTRIA AND ENGLAND.

PARIS, March 27.—A special from Vienna reports that Count Andrassy has informed Sir Henry Elliott that Austria would remain neutral in the event of an Anglo-Russian war.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 27.—The *Agence Russe* considers the alleged proposal of Prince Bismarck that Russia should indicate beforehand the points of the treaty she was willing should be discussed as unlikely to effect a settlement.

LONDON, March 27.—The *Daily Telegraph* this morning says: On Tuesday night Her Majesty's Government received the reply of Prince Gortschakoff. The Cabinet assembled yesterday to consider it. As our Paris correspondent states, the reply is to the effect that Prince Gortschakoff fully understands the wish of England to take up (Soulever) the conditions and general purport of the provisional treaty, but that, from a Russian point of view, he must maintain the exercises of a veto upon the discussion of those terms, which are considered at St. Petersburg as outside of European jurisdiction and concern." The *Telegraph* adds: "The natural consequence of Russia's answer is that the Congress will not meet."

GERMANY DISAPPOINTED AT THE FAILURE OF THE CONGRESS.

A Paris dispatch says: "The German Government is much disappointed at the failure of the Congress, but thinks negotiations therefor may be successfully renewed.

The *Times* in its leading editorial says: "The hope that the Congress will meet has now almost vanished. The disagreement between our government and that of Russia seems insuperable."

TONE OF THE PRESS ON THE CONGRESS.

The utterances from Berlin on the Eastern question this morning, the first semi-official expression of opinion since the hitch in the Congress project, are entirely different from the assertions hitherto made by special correspondents. The Berlin *Post*, which prints nothing political without a purpose, and which is one of Prince Bismark's organs, says:

"The failure of the Congress would probably result in Russia and England remaining at peace, but arming for war. These prolonged armaments England can infinitely better afford than Russia, who would be reduced to exhaustion were she obliged to maintain her armies on a war footing for some years, as Russia cannot attack England, while England is perfectly in a position to bide her time. The Czar will probably be driven to extend his conquests in the interval the better to be prepared for the collision when it does occur, but in such case Austria and Greece would join England and protect their own interests. As for Germany she will never fight for Russian or any other foreign interests. Russia, therefore, had better restrain her ambition."

THE GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS AND THE SULTAN EXCHANGE VISITS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 26.—Grand Duke Nicholas, accompanied by twelve Russian generals, proceeded to-day in the imperial yacht Livadia to Dolmabaghtche palace, where he was received by the Sultan, surrounded by his ministers and Osman Pasha and other generals. The Grand Duke conversed with the Sultan twenty minutes. He then went to Beyberbey palace, where he was visited by the Sultan, forty-five minutes later. The Grand Duke and his suite next proceeded to the former Russian embassy, in front of which Russian eagles were displayed. The Grand Duke will sleep on board the Livadia to-night, and take luncheon with the Sultan to-morrow. It is said the Grand Duke, referring to the Porte's apprehensions of a possible Anglo-Russian conflict, expressed the hope that the Congress would effect an arrangement.

LONDON, March 26.—The *Post* says: "Another vain attempt has been made to induce Russia to acknowledge some responsibility towards Europe. Her reply is invariable, viz: 'You have full liberty of appreciation and action.'" The leader concludes: "Should the Congress fail, some means may yet be sough for establishing a real or pretended agreement. It is not probable it will be found, and unless Russia yields the storm which is brewing will break out."

GERMANY.

PROBABLE REJECTION OF BISMARCK'S RAILWAY BILL.

LONDON, March 27.—A special from Berlin says: "When defending his idea of creating a special railway ministry in Saturday's sitting of the Prussian Lower House, Prince Bismarck gave as one of his reasons for desiring such a ministry that the present administration of the railway department by the Board of Trade is anything but efficient. In consequence of severe criticisms by the Prince, Dr. Achenbach, Minister of Commerce and Chief of Board of Trade, tendered his resignation. The National Liberals have determined to reject the bill for a special railway ministry on the ground that there is no time left at the end of the session to discuss a project of this magnitude. Probably, Prince Bismarck will dissolve the House and appeal to the country, trying to

IN THE COKE REGIONS.

The Extent and Destination of Coke Shipments.

A List of Coke Operators in the Connellsville District.

Over Three Thousand Five Hundred Coke Ovens in Blaze.

The Work and Wages of Coal and Coke Operatives.

[Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Post.]

CONNELLSVILLE, March 16, 1878.—The Coal regions of Pennsylvania are generally understood as the hard coal counties in the Luzerne, Schuylkill and Carbon localities, but when you refer to the Coke regions, then the Connellsville country is brought at once to mind.

THE COKE BUSINESS.

John Smith, the original coke man in the Connellsville district lives at Dawson's. John R. Smith and William Kinnear made a boat load of coke near this place in 1841, and floated it to Cincinnati. Smith still lives, and as Artemus Ward used to say about his infancy, "a healthy old darlin" he is. I will try to get back to Dawson station and write you from there. Its very name calls up old memories of the Monongahela Valley, rich in incident and pathetic with affection. Its name assists in the perpetuation of the memory of John L Daws n, the author of the Homestead law, which will stand out on the statute book of the world, as one of the greatest pieces of legislation ever enacted for mankind.

At Broad Ford, the Mt. Pleasant branch of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad leads off in a northeasternly direction crossing the southwest road at Evanston where the great row about the right to cross a rival road at grade occurred. In and about this little triangle, covering a distance of not more than nine miles of a straight line are fourteen hundred coke ovens, belching great flames, clouds af smoke and almost suffocating gas, filling the air by day with the darkness of the blackest thunder cloud, or lighting with their lurid glare by night the whole surrounding country.

These are the beacon fires of industry. The savage built his signal light on elevated points, the highlander snatched the burning brand from the hands of his exhausted kinsman, and the "Speed Malais, Sped" went quickly round to rouse his clan for war. But here all is peace. Here the greatest fires in Christendom serve to show that man now labors undisturbed.

> The wear and waste of clashing creeds
> Now end in words and not in deeds,
> And no one suffers loss or bleeds
> For thoughts that men call heresies.

This coke is shipped to all points in the west. A car was loaded and labeled Utah; others for Sharon, Sharpsville, Youngstown, Middlesex, Ft. Wayne, Coleman's, Cornwall Furnaces in Lebanon county where I thought the hard coal was used exclusively, to Buffalo St. Louis, Harrisburg and to almost every point of the compas. Springfield Ohio, Martin's Ferry, the Girard Iron Company and to every place where a furnace or smelting works is successfully carried on I looked with interest at the clerks in H. C Frick's great establishment, at Broad Ford, making out their tabs or labels for the cars for their distant destination. Each coke oven holds about one hundred bushels of coal.

HOW COKE IS MADE.

The coke drawers are the men who take charge of the ovens after they are said to be ready to draw. I watched two slight young fellows, Marion Harrington and George Orbin, at this heavy work. To cool the ovens or put out the fire of the coke they are furnished with a regular pavement hose, having a long piece of gas pipe for a nozzle. The water is supplied by a powerful force pump run by steam on the bank of the river. It takes ten barrels of water, or four hundred gallons, to water out each oven. Then these coke drawers put in their long handled iron scrapers, pull the hot coke out and pitchfork it into the cars, which stand ready. If there is the least spark of fire in the coke it will spread very rapidly, particularly when they begin to move, for before the car can be unhooked or run to a plug it is one grinning furnace. The coke is often loaded in stock cars and this seems to be the very best arrangement for a little fire of that kind when it starts. But they do not often have accidents of that kind.

The coal to supply these ovens is mined in the hill immediately back of the river, and at this point is dug out from a seven foot vein of good coal. I visited the mine of Messrs. Cochran & Strickler, which is very near the station. Mr. Sample Cochran is an old friend of THE POST, but he was away in Uniontown at court. His son, McClellan Cochran, a bright little lad of thirteen, under the directions of Mr. Strickler, lit his lamp and showed me through the mine. The tallest mules can trot in and out of the entrances and headings; the mine is as dry as any room, and as we groped our way in, the large entrance seemed to contract to the size of a good rat hole, and the dull thuds of the miners' tools began to echo through the vacant chambers. Reaching one of the headings we came quietly up to one of the miners, George Jones, a tall, wirey fellow, who was swinging his miners' pick regularly and rapidly, like a piece of machinery. I watched him fully ten minutes before he stopped to speak, and wondered how any man could keep up that stroke very long. The ceiling of the room he worked in was about seven feet from the floor; one foot of coal was left on the ceiling to keep up the slate. We went from his room to see the men who were "taking out ribs." This is considered the most dangerous work in a mine, particularly in a large vein of coal like this one. Bradford Miller and Joseph Marshall were each bringing out a rib. They would erect a row of posts immediately back of where they worked, and come front with their digging. When they knocked down the rib it leaves a chamber double the usual width, say about forty feet wide. The roof comes down with a thundering crash as soon as the back row of posts is drawn. They are reset in front of the working miner, and the taking out of the ribs proceeds. The pressure on the ribs is easily seen by the difference in the way the coal falls. One stroke of the pick on a rib will loosen the coal, and it will bulge out in great quantities. Unlike the plain face of a drift, it never comes till it's gone for, after the style of George Jones' quickly repeated blows.

J. C.

[Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Post.]

CONNELLSVILLE, PA., March 21, 1878.—A few days spent in the great fuel pits of the Connellsville region, gives one a good idea of its magnitude and importance. The entire district in which the coke is produced can be traversed in a few hours You can reach it either by the Pennsylvania road *via* Greensburg, or on the Connellsville road direct, the two routes making the same time over the same distance, some fifty-six miles. Great as it is, the trade seems to be in its commencement, as it is but the extreme northwestern outcrop of this particular kind of coal that has been worked. It loses its cokeing qualities as it is tried in a northeastern direction, towards Latrobe and Blairsville, where washing has to be resorted to. The washed coke cannot compete with the coke manufactured without that process, as the washing of the coal is just that much additional expense without any corresponding beneficial results. The operators therefore look to the southeast of their present operations as the natural drift of their developments.

THE PRESENT SHIPMENTS

over the Pennsylvania Railroad out *via* Greensburg amount to about three hundred cars per day. The reason the bulk of it goes that way is, that the Connellsville road has no western connections from Pittsburgh, and the Pennsylvania Railroad, by bringing the coke in on their main line at Greensburg, get the long haul. It is billed and carded in the yards for its distant destination, and run to Pittsburgh, where the cars are drilled into trains for the different routes west. You can see standing along the coke yard sidings, cars ticketed for Utah, St. Louis, Chicago, and almost every point in the west.

SHIPMENTS OF COKE EAST.

A new feature in the Connellsville coke trade is that of the increased shipments to the east. H. C. Frick & Co. lately sent sixty cars to New York where it was shipped around Cape Horn to San Francisco. It cost some six hundred dollars per car delivered there, and even at that seemingly enormous price, was as cheap for the smelting works as the mountain charcoal or their native coal, which did not answer the purpose at all.

The completion of a short road from Little Washington to Layton station, on the Connellsville road, would change the haul of all this, as the Baltimore & Ohio Company own the road from Washington to Wheeling, where it could reach their network of roads, and the completion of the new Lake Erie road, on the south side of the river from Pittsburgh, would let them out in that direction to Youngstown, and the Atlantic and Great Western road. These two links when completed, will then throw the whole Connellsville coke region into a competing ground between the rival railroads, and it is thought that a decrease in the price of freight will work beneficially for the operators and miners, as their margin will be greater than at present. They seem to be down now to the lowest workable notch. It is rather the rule than the exception to see the proprietors of some of the largest coke works, busy with the men, acting as pit-boss or yard-boss.

A FEW PERSONAL POINTS.

At Sherrick & Markles' yard I met Mr. Sherrick, a great, tall, gaunt looking coal miner, his lamp in front of his cap—the grease trickling down over his forehead, and his clothes hanging in ribbons, not ribbons exactly, but dirty black strings. But good clothes on a coal digger whilst at his work would be as useless as a white satin apron on a blacksmith. At Cochran & Strickler's works at Broad Ford, both members of the firm were hard at it. Strickler was dressed, or rather disfigured, in the same rig as Sherrick, and was mending the car track in the mine, whilst his partner, Sample Cochran, watched the pump house, and kept the wheels under the cars outside. The Cochrans are a kind of a ruling family in the coke business here. They are as numerous as the Maccabees, and from the extra coke oven they build on every hundred ovens, the odd one being for the preacher, I judge they are somewhat religious.

There is Cochran & Stricker, and Cochran & Keister, and Brown & Cochran who run four hundred ovens, and James W. Cochran, known as Big Jim Cochran of the Summit Mines, John M. Cochran at the Bridgeport Mines, and Tigiman Cochran in the firm of Brown & Cochran, along with Big Jim, and I believe Little Jim. They have a town just at their works called Jimtown, I suppose after this much used name, and on my way up I saw a towboat in the Youghiogheny river tugging away at a fleet of coke boats with its official title "Jim Brown" painted on the pilot house.

THE COKE OPERATORS.

You will better understand the location and number of the these coke operations by going over a correct list which I give below. On the Mt. Pleasant Branch which extends from Broad Ford on the Connellsville Railroad to Mt. Pleasant, a distance of ten miles:

	Ovens.
H. C Frick & Co	200
H. C. Frick & Co	111
Strickler & Lane	44
A. A. Hutchinson & Bro	80
Markle, Sherrick & Co	80
J. W. Cochran & Co	101

[The odd ovens is for the preacher, and is kept in good order and running all the time. If he wants a good picture to preach up the infernal regions by, he can just look into his own coke oven. But it is the coke out of this fire that boils the preacher's pot, and the surplus being sold clothes his wife and children, so its fiery flames are not such a sorry picture to him, and he is glad to see it red hot all the time.]

	Ovens.
Chas. Armstrong	42
H. C. Frick & Co	102
Jacob Sherrick	20
Everson Knapp & Co	80
Ihmsen, Lake & Co	50
J. R. Stauffer	46
B. F. Overholt & Co	70
Samuel White	70
Stauft & Lomison	40

At Iron Bridge station a branch of 1¼ miles owned by Sherrick & Markle extend up to their 70 ovens.

	Ovens.
Isaac F. Overholt	34
John M. Cochran	60
J. P. Stoffer	20
Boyle & Hazlett	180
W. D. Mullen	60

This brings you to Mt. Pleasant. A little beyond this point Duncan's coal works with 20 ovens idle at present.

West of Broadford on the Connellsville Railroad, we have

	Ovens.
Cochran & Strickler	40
Jones & Laughlins	100
Brown & Cochran	100
Cochran Brothers	50

This brings you to Hickman's run, where a branch road two and a half miles in length extends back to the Spring Grove works, owned by Cochran & Kiester, and then the mammoth works of Brown & Cochran, 400 ovens. This is the northwestern outcrop of this Connellsville coke coal.

On or near the Fayette branch, extending from Connellsville to Uniontown, we have

	Ovens
John F. Dravo	260
Connellsville Gas Coal Company	100
Gilbert Rafferty & Co	78
R. Henderson & Co	80
Paul Brown & Co	100
H. C. Frick & Co	70
Hoggsett, Watt & Co	108
T. H. Frost	30
Lamont Furnace Company	110

On the Southwest branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, between Connellsville and Greensburg, there are

	Ovens.
Zuch & Henry	40
A. H. Sherrick	80
Jacob Sherrick	20
Dillinger & Suttle	45
Hurst, Stoner & Co	70
Samuel Warden & Co	20
Stoner, Hitchman & Co	16

Within the little space of some fifteen miles long and three miles wide are located over

THREE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED COKE OVENS

in constant blaze. It requires sixty men for every hundred ovens the closest way of running them. This includes the coal diggers, haulers, drawers and forkers. The great volumes of black smoke will rise on a clear day and lap the trees on the sides and tops of the highest hills with a greasy coat of killing smut, pue the springtime, which brings to other localities the delicate green tint and afterwards the opening leaves of darker color, here serves but to show the ghastly, blackened trunks and naked branches of the largest forest trees. The smoke kills trees and bushes, and they stand there like the blackened trunks in Dante's hades, whose leafless twigs and twisted branches cried out when broken, telling the names of the unfortunate spirits who had thus been transferred and planted for all eternity in the gloomy hell which that melancholy Florentine conjured up and pictured forth to fright mankind. Talk about the "festooned gates of the West," there is nothing of that kind here, unless it be the wreaths of smoke which wrap everything in gloom. It is well many of the miners hope to be crowned in the great hereafter with diadems of glory which shall never fade away, for they seem to have little comfort here.

CONDITION OF THE COAL MINES.

Wolf, a regular hauler in the Broad Ford mines, an occupation he has followed for years, and who was driving a white mule as I passed him, said, "there goes one of them newspaper fellows, and I suppose now we will hear how this is a good boss and that is a polite clerk, and this is a good mine, &c , &c., but you will not hear anything about the men." Another, James A Jones, asked me if I had been in a certain mine up the river, and if I had said it was a good mine to work in, and well ventilated; said he "I see that, in some of the papers, and I know the mine to be in a miserable condition. The steam escapes from the pipes in the slope, and often the men have to crawl on their bellies to escape being scalded." The Sherrick & Markle mine seemed to me to be dangerous because the men were taking out the butts or ribs, and the weight of the hill above crushed the pillars into all shapes.

I thought all coal mines had to be timbered, or supported at least in the main entries, but there are not posts enough in half-a-dozen of these mines to build a good pig pen. They take out great wide rooms and long entrys and never think of timber until they come to take the rits. They do not mine all the coal in their lease before they take out the ribs, but take them as they go along, as it is much better and safer than to leave them to be taken out altogether.

On looking at the surface over these works you can see the great holes through the green fields. The surface there was about one hundred and forty feet above the coal, and when the pillars were taken out the whole rock strata to the top would crack and fall in. The water will leave a farm that has been undermined, but after a few breaks in it will all come back again the same as ever. In some of the mines at the turns of the main entries they have a bracket, on which is placed a large petroleum lamp. This serves to keep the mule on the track as a turn, often with three or four heavy wagons after him going at a brisk rate would close out his account. Even Wolf's white mule or Sidebottom's brag team couldn't stand a wrong turn into an old heading on a down grade.

THE LARRY AT JIMTOWN.

I saw a little boy at Sherricks' coke works handling a long heavy scraper and balancing himself on his one leg and a rough-looking crutch. He had a very intelligent face, and hopped about on his one leg faster than most boys do on two. I asked him what had cut his leg off, when he looked at me and replied as quickly as any one could utter it, "Larry at Jimtown," "Larry at Jimtown." Mr. Charles Cunningham, one of Armstrong's old coke burners, was running this batch of ovens, and explained to me the accident. The "Larry" is an iron car, shaped like the wooden hopper in a mill, it runs on four iron wheels, away on top of the ovens, and holds a full charge for an oven, over one hundred bushels. Patrick Gibbons, the one legged boy, on his ninth birth day, had been playing on top of the ovens when the heavy "Larry" with its charge of coal rode him down, and cut his leg from his body. He said Dr. Donnelly, of Pittsburgh, had attended to him, and that he only worked occasionally at the ovens, as he went to school pretty regularly. He is now fourteen years old, and is the most active lad on his one leg I ever saw. They tell me he plays ball and after striking it, will drop the bat, and grasping his crutch, will hop around with any of them. His brother had his leg taken off some years before in much the same way. That "Larry at Jimtown" was a bad thing for the Gibbons family. It is well it did not crush all hope out of the young fellow, but he was as lively as a cricket. Near by stood another little lad, who looked to be about ten or eleven years old. He had taken the prize at the school in spelling and arithmetic, and was quite a little prodigy. He was waiting on his father, Jackson Shallenberger, to finish his work, that he might go home with him. The father told me the little fellow had just been bothering him to buy him the Toledo *Blade*. If Congressman Shallenberger desires to be fitly represented at West Point, he ought to hunt out his namesake and send him.

At Sherick station there are two or three hundred men, and the postoffice accommodation is very bad. They are compelled to go to Broad Ford for all their mail matter, and its delivery at Sherick station is very irregular.

WAGES OF OPERATIVES.

The usual wages of the diggers and burners is $1 50 per day, many of them not making that much. The diggers get twenty-five cents for digging and loading a thirty-three bushel pit wagon. These wagons pass over the scales at the pit-mouth and oftener contain forty bushels than thirty-three, and the overweight is never counted in their favor. They use no screens, but load up coarse and fine, which is dumped into the ovens, sometimes with a "larry" and sometimes with the ordinary iron-bottomed pit wagon. With coke dealers in the market competing with one another at four cents per bushel delivered, the margin all around is small. J. C.

Mt. Vesuvius.

Should an eruption occur in this volcano, and cause the destruction of one-half of the inhabitants who live in the vicinity, the remainder who barely escape with their lives, immediately move back upon the half-cooled lava, and there live in constant fear of another eruption, foolishly fancying that the only tenantable portion of the earth rests within the shadow of the great volcano. This fairly illustrates the force of habit, and the persistency with which people cling to opinions when once formed. For example, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures incipient consumption, coughs, colds, and all affections of the liver and blood, yet some still depend upon physicians and remedies that have naught but repeated failures to which they can refer. And although Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is sold under a positive guarantee to cure those weaknesses peculiar to women, and notwithstanding that thousands of women bear testimony to its efficacy, and the truth of all statements made concerning it, many yet submit to the use of caustic and the knife. Again, Dr. Pierce's Purgative Pellets, no larger than mustard seeds, will positively cure constipation, where it is dependent upon dyspepsia or torpid liver; yet some still depend for relief upon the "blue pill" or huge doses of drastic cathartic medicine. In the face of such facts, can we wonder at the blindness of the poor Italians?

PITTSBURGH FURNACES.

Eight Furnaces in Blast and Four Out

Pittsburgh need not now complain, like some other portions of the country, of silent blast furnaces. More pig iron is being made here now than ever before. The two Lucy and the two Isabella furnaces are in blast, as are also the Clinton, the Soho, one of Shoenberger & Co.'s, and one of Jones & Laughlins'. These eight furnaces will produce about 4,000 tons per week, or about one-twelfth the product of the whole country. There is one furnace idle at Shoenberger & Co.'s, but the engines which were formerly used to blow the two furnaces now blow one, giving it a capacity equal to the two furnaces in former days—and the same is the case at Jones & Laughlins' furnaces. At both these places additional engine capacity will be required before the two furnaces can be blown in. The two furnaces at Superior station have been out ever since the failure of their former owners four years ago. They are so much out of repair that they would require to be rebuilt before they could be put in blast, and there is no prospect of this being done in the present condition of the market.

Rupture Cured.

Retained and often cured with McGuire's Improved Spring Truss. Persons living at a distance can, by measuring around the body over the rupture and stating whether single or double, have a truss sent by mail or Express C. O. D. Single, $5; double, $8. Private office, Jos. Fleming's Drug Store, 84 Market street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
oc13:Wtf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

—AT—

C. D. SIMEN'S,

78 OHIO ST., Cor. of Sandusky,

ALLEGHENY, PA.

The First Tidings of Spring Goods. EXTRA INDUCEMENTS AND GENUINE BARGAINS in

BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS.

At 75, 85c and $1 00, a choice line of Children's Oil Grain and Turkey Morocco High-Cut Lace Shoes, 7 to 10
At $1 00 and $1 25, All-Solid Leather Oil Grain and Turkey Morocco Children's Button Shoes, 7 to 10.
At $1 00, $1 25 and $1 50, a nice line of Misses' Oil Grain and Turkey Morocco High-Cut Lace and Button Shoes.
At 50c, very nice Ladies' Lasting Slippers.
At 75c, Ladies' Fine Kid and Heavy Sewed Slippers.
At $1 00, something for comfort and wear, our Home Made Goat Slippers.
At 85c, just received, Ladies' Lasting Gaiters to Lace.
At $1 00, very good Ladies' Leather Shoes and Gaiters.
At $1 25, First-Class Ladies' Sewed All-Solid Leather Lace Shoes.
At $1 50, A Special Bargain, Ladies' Heavy Sole Genuine Turkey Morocco High-Cut Lace Shoes.
At $1 75 and $2 00, All Styles of Ladies' Kid and Turkey Morocco Side Lace and Button Shoes.
At $1 00, $1 15 and $1 25, a very nice line of Boys and Youths' Lace and Congress Shoes.
At $1 00 and $1 25, Good Men's Working Shoes, all Solid.
At $1 50, Very Good Gents' Buckle, Lace and Congress Plain and Box-Toe Shoes.
At $1 25 and $1 50, a splendid line of Men's Seamless Plow and Heavy Sole Lace Shoes.
At $2 50 and $3 00—the Lowest Price Ever Reached — Men's Heavy and Light Kip Boots.
At Only $2 75, you can buy a First Class All-Solid Leather Fine Calf Gents' Boots, Every Pair Warranted.
At $2 00, a very good Boot for men to work in.
And all the Latest Styles of Ladies Gents, Misses and Children's Boots, Shoes and Slippers at Extra Reduced Prices.

NOTICE TO CONSUMERS

— OF —

LORILLARD Tobacco

The great celebrity of our **TIN TAG TOBACCO** has caused many imitations thereof to be placed on the market; we, therefore, caution all Chewers against purchasing such imitations.

All dealers buying or selling other plug tobacco bearing a hard or metallic label, render themselves liable to the penalty of the Law, and all persons violating our trade marks are punishable by fine and imprisonment. **SEE ACT OF CONGRESS, AUG. 14, 1876.**

The genuine **LORILLARD TIN TAG TOBACCO** can be distinguished by a **TIN TAG** on each lump with the word **LORILLARD** stamped thereon.

Over 7,088 tons tobacco sold in 1877, and nearly 3,000 persons employed in factories.

Taxes paid the Government in 1877 about $3,500,000, and during the past 12 years, over $20,000,000.

These goods sold by all jobbers at manufacturers' rates.
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The Tin Tag Smoking Tobacco is "second to none" in aroma, mildness, purity & quality

SURE REWARD.

5 YEARS TO PAY FOR A FARM.

$4 to $10 Per Acre.

Beech and Maple Land in Michigan in the MILLION ACRE GRANT of the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company.

TITLE PERFECT.

Strong soil—sure crops—plenty of timber—no drought—no chinch bugs—no "hoppers."

Running streams—pure water—ready markets—schools—Railroad completed through centre of the grant.

Send for pamphlet, English or German.

Address W. O. HUGHART, Land Commissioner, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.
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THE WAR IN THE EAST,

Or the conflict between RUSSIA and TURKEY, is the LIVE book for LIVE Agents. Has 700 octavo pages, 100 Engravings of Battles, Fortresses, Generals, &c., &c. Price, $3 00. Terms unequaled. AGENTS WANTED. H. S. GOODSPEED & CO., New York, or Cincinnati, Ohio.
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In their own localities, canvassing for the **Fireside Visitor** (enlarged), Weekly and Monthly. LARGEST PAPER IN THE WORLD, with Mammouth Chromos Free. Big Commissions to Agents. Terms and Outfit Free. Address
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COUGHS AND COLDS CURED by using DR. SCHERER'S LUNG CORDIAL, 25c, 50c and $1 per bottle

DR. SCHERER'S RHEUMATISM REMEDY, $1 per bottle.

DR. SCHERER'S PILE SALVE, 50c per box. DR. SCHERER'S WORM SYRUP, 25c. Sold by all druggists, and at Dr. Scherer's office 174 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh. ja7:eow W

STOCKBRIDGE MANURES!

Originated by Prof. Stockbridge, Prof. of Agriculture in the Massachusetts Agricultural College.

Made for each crop, furnishing the plant food which each requires. They have been used for five years with such success that in 1877 they were applied on over 10,000 acres with excellent results. SEND FOR PAMPHLET, MAILED FREE. Also for sale, Agricultural Chemicals.

W. H. BOWKER & CO.,

3 PARK PLACE, New York; 43 CHATHAM STREET, Boston. mh2:3m W

$10 TO $25 PER DAY to Farmers' Sons and other energetic young men to sell an article as STAPLE as COFFEE, to Farmers and others in their own neighborhoods. Particulars Free.

Address—THE CENTENNIAL CO., St. Louis, Mo. nov13:1y W

25 FASHIONABLE CARDS, no two alike, with name, 10c. 20 Scroll, with name, 10c, postpaid. Agents' outfit, 10c. GEO. I. REED & CO., NASSAU, N. Y. oc27:1yr W

$2500 A YEAR. Agents wanted. Business legitimate. Particulars free. Address J. WORTH & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

EPILEPSY or FITS CURED!

By Dr. Ross' Epileptic Remedies. TRIAL PACKAGE SENT FREE. Cures speedy, absolute and permanent. Address ROSS BROS., No. 512 Main St., RICHMOND, IND.
[illegible] W

$1200 SALARY. Permanent salesmen wanted to sell Staple Goods to dealers. No peddling. Expenses paid. Address S. A. GRANT & CO., 2, 4, 6 & 8 Home St., Cincinnati, O.

$3 GOLD PLATED WATCHES. Cheapest in the known world. *Sample Watch Free to Agents.* Address, A. COULTER & Co., Chicago. se:1yr

Stammering Cured!

Address, G. WALTER DALE, CURRY INSTITUTE, Cor. Sixth Street and Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. ja5 W

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. BROWN, NO. 82 SECOND AVENUE, between WOOD and MARKET STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA., continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low and cures certain, or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Disease of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

PRIVATE DISEASES—OF- FICE 194 PENN STREET, next door to the St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also, Seminal Weakness, Impotency and all other diseases of the genital organs. A cure warranted or money refunded. Has diploma in office, and is a regular physician of 20 years' standing in this city, having cured over 25,000 cases.

Book and circulars 10 cents. Address Dr. W., 194 PENN STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

OFFICE HOURS—8 A. M. to 5 P. M. Sundays excepted.

NOTICE—LETTERS TESTAMENTARY on the estate of MARIAH R. GAMELICH, deceased, late of Findley township, Allegheny county, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons owing said estate are notified to make immediate payment, and all having claims against said decedent's estate will present the same, duly authenticated, to WM. McBRIDE, Administrator.
mh16:3t W

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE—Letters of administration, with the will annexed, on the estate of ALEXANDER M. ALLISON, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. Debtors of the estate will please make payment and creditors present their claims without delay to the undersigned, at the late residence of decedent, in North Fayette township, Allegheny county, Pa., or at my own residence at Candor P. O., Washington county, Pa. JAMES M. CLARK, Administrator.
MARCH, 1878. mh23:6t W

NOTICE—LETTERS TESTAMENTARY on the estate of JAMES M. BORLAND, deceased, late of Findley township, Allegheny county, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons owing said estate are notified to make immediate payment, and all having claims against said decedent's estate will present the same, duly authenticated, to JOHN MOODY, Executor. Clinton, Allegheny county, Pa.
mh16:3t W

MEDICAL.

DR. WHITTIER,

Founder and Proprietor of the

KEYSTONE DISPENSARY

302 Penn Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Continues to afford reliable special treatment in all **Private, Nervous and Urinary Diseases.** Cures warranted. **Spermatorrhœa** or seminal weakness resulting from SELF-ABUSE or other causes, producing NERVOUS DEBILITY, NIGHT EMISSIONS, DESPONDENCY, DIZZINESS, DIMNESS OF SIGHT, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, WEAKNESS OF MIND AND BODY; also **Impotency**, LOSS OF SEXUAL POWER, STERILITY, &c., unfitting the victim for business or marriage, and rendering life miserable, are perfectly cured in the shortest time, insuring permanent relief.

Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, all urinary diseases, and **Syphilis** (all forms), consisting of SKIN ERUPTIONS, ULCERS IN THE MOUTH, THROAT OR ON OTHER PARTS OF THE BODY, are thoroughly cured and BLOOD POISON perfectly eradicated from the system. Dr. Whittier is a regular graduate of medicine and surgery, as his diploma at the office shows; has life-long special experience in all private diseases, with the purest medicines prepared by himself, enables him to cure difficult cases after others fail—it is self-evident that a physician treating thousands of cases every year acquires great skill. Consultation and correspondence private and free. Pamphlet sent SEALED for stamp. Medicines sent everywhere. Office hours 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and from 6 to 8 P. M. Sundays 10 A. M. to 1 only.

MARRIAGE AND HEALTH GUIDE, 144 pages, fine illustrations. Price 25 cents. A private instructor for the married, or those about to marry, relating to the wonders and mysteries of the sexual system. About reproduction, impediments to marriage—causes, consequences. A book for everybody's private, careful reading. Sold at office, or sent by mail securely sealed on receipt of price in money or postage stamps. KEYSTONE DISPENSARY, 302 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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Late of Hospital for Diseases of Women, London, England, continues to treat successfully all irregularities of Females, including Amenorrhœa, Dysmenorrhœa, Menorrhagia, &c., &c. Call, or write (enclosing stamp) 23 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office Hours—10 to 12 M. and 2 to 6 P. M. Charges Moderate.

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DR. PAGE, a Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians and member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, England, guarantees to cure all forms of Private Diseases and Nervous Debility in the shortest possible time. No Mercury Used Charges moderate.

Dr. Page's Life Pills, a specific cure for Impotency and Debility, sent free to any address on receipt of price, $1 00 per box.

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PRESCRIPTION FREE.

FOR THE SPEEDY CURE of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood and all disorders brought on by indiscretion or excess. Any druggist has the ingredients. DR. JAQUES & CO., 130 W. Sixth St., Cincinnati, O. de1:d&Wly

L. S. L.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. FOURTH GRAND DISTRIBUTION, 1878, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, APRIL 9TH.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

This institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes in 1868, with a capital of $1,000,000, to which it has since added a reserve fund of $350,000. ITS GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DISTRIBUTION will take place monthly on the second Tuesday. IT NEVER SCALES OR POSTPONES. Look at the following Distribution

CAPITAL PRIZE, $250,000.

100,000 TICKETS AT TWO DOLLARS EACH, HALF-TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1	Capital Prize	$30,000
1	Capital Prize	10,000
1	Capital Prize	5,000
2	Prizes of $2,500	5,000
5	Prizes of 1,000	5 000
20	Prizes of 500	10,000
100	Prizes of 100	10,000
200	Prizes of 50	10,000
500	Prizes of 20	10,000
1,000	Prizes of 10	10,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES:

9	Approximation Prizes of $500	$ 2,700
9	Approximation Prizes of 200	1,800
9	Approximation Prizes of 100	900
1,857	Prizes, amounting to	$110,400

Responsible corresponding agents wanted at all prominent points, to whom a liberal compensation will be paid.

Application for rates to clubs should only be made to the Home Office in New Orleans.

Write clearly stating full address, for further information or send orders to

M. A. DAUPHIN, P. O. Box 692, New Orleans, Louisiana.

All our Grand Extraordinary Drawings are under the supervision and management of Gen'ls G. T. BEAUREGARD and JUBAL A. EARLY.

The next drawing occurs Tuesday, May 14, 1878.
mh18:ewslmc&W mh16 4t

ARCHITECTURAL IRON FOUNDRY—

JAS. A. MAXWELL, Proprietor.

The manufacture of IRON FRONTS FOR HOUSES a Specialty. Also, do a General Foundry Business. Works and Foundry—Cor. ALLEGHENY and SOUTH AVENUES, Allegheny City, Pa., below Point Bridge.
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MANUFACTURERS OF THE

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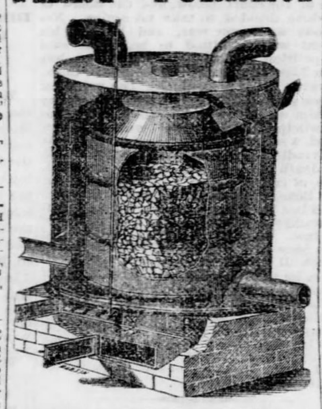

For Heating Dwellings, Churches, &c.

NEW IMPROVED

BOSTON RANGE.

The cheapest and best, and most popular Range in the market. Also, manufacturers of

CONFIDENCE & COLUMBIA Cook Stoves.

Parlor and Heating Stoves, Laundry Stoves Grate Fronts and Fenders.

Lifting Shaker Grate, Old's patent.

Agitating Grates, Larkin's patent.

Marbleized Cast Iron Mantels.

206 & 208 Liberty St.

PITTSBURGH.
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DUFF & CAMPBELL,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WINDOW GLASS

AND DEALERS IN

FRENCH AND ENAMELLD GLASS.

As we keep in our Warehouse a first-class cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light upward on the shortest notice. We select the best Sheet Glass to fill orders at our warehouse, No. 130 WATER STREET, between Wood and Smithfield. mh4:W

Great Reduction IN TEETH.

A Full Set for $6!

AT

DR. QUINCY A. SCOTT'S,

278 PENN AVENUE, Pittsburgh.

Taking the Centennial Medal and Diploma over all home and foreign competitors, has given Dr. Scott's work a world-wide celebrity, and the public are always satisfied that when they get it they **HAVE THE BEST.**

It will Pay Everybody to visit Pittsburgh to have Dr. Quincy A. Scott Extract their Teeth Without Pain by his Absolutely Safe Anæsthetic, as it is the Only One in Existence,

And can be taken with entire confidence by old and young, and people in every condition of health.

Another Death from Laughing Gas.

Dr. G. Morley Harrison, a Surgeon of thirty years standing in Manchester, England, lately died from an overdose of Laughing Gas. He was in perfect health, but the "gas" anæsthizes very rapidly, and he took a few inhalations too many. my1:1yr.

"SILVER BILLS,"

GREENBACKS AND GOLD

Will Pass at Par!

For 2-Button Kid Gloves	50c
Men's Fancy Shirts, $1 50 old price	75c
Good Linen Front Shirt	75c
Amie Patent Shirt—Wamsutta	$1 00
Ladies' Extra Long D. K. Merino Hose	15c
Men's Brown Mixed ½ Hose	15c
Men's regular made English ½ Hose	25c
Ladies' Silk Bows	19, 25, 35c
Ladies' Feather Ribbon Neck Ruchings	42c
Hair Switches	$1 25 to $9 50
Cardinal Blue or Black Corsets	75c
Mad. Foy's Corset	95c
Additional Corset	$2 50
Bead Gimps	25, 50, 75c
Bead Fringes	75c to $2 50
Bead Buttons	50c to $1 25
Satin-Edge Veiling	43c

Demorest's Spring Patterns and Portfolio expected by the 5th of March; leave orders for the

STATE SECRETS LEAR.

The Testimony as to His Little Five Thousand Fee.

Just What He Had To Do With the Union Line Compromise.

William Thaw, President of the Corporation, Examined Last Night.

Attorney General Lear was examined by the Legislative Committee on Wednesday night, in reference to the Union line tax settlement. After being sworn, Mr. Lear gave an account of the meeting had in his office on the 15th of November, 1877, with Mr. Thaw and others connected with the Union company. He said that he informed Mr. Thaw of the commission which would be due him under the settlement agreed on, and that an arrangement was made between them that only half the full commission to which he and the State were entitled (about $9,600) should be charged against the company. Mr. Thaw hesitated about paying any more than $19,000, remarking that it was "a pretty rough thing." He said the transaction took place within sight of others in the room, *but he could not tell whether any of those present knew of the negotiations.* On the return of Mr. Olmsted from his Pittsburgh trip to collect $19,000, a check to his order for $5,000 was paid by that gentleman—about $200 more than he expected—and he retained the whole amount, not sending back the surplus money. A record of the receipt of the amount was almost immediately made on the docket in his office. Being asked whether he made any mention of the $5,000 commission in his annual report in January, he said he had learned from his clerk, who had been under two or three Attorney Generals, that it was not customary, and therefore no reference was made to it.

Mr. Peale asked why the company agreed to pay the money when they appeared satisfied that they could make a successful contest in the courts.

Mr. Lear replied that he had no knowledge to which he could swear.

Mr. Gazzam said the investigation had assumed a broad latitude, and it was desired that all the facts in the case should be elicited.

Mr. Lear then stated that he understood that the same influence which drove them into liquidation operated in bringing them to a settlement. They did not wish their business made public because of the effect that its publicity would have on the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The company did not want it known how much money they had made, and for this reason resort was not had to the courts.

Mr. Peale having asked whether there had been any previous case where services were rendered by outside counsel and the Attorney General was paid a commission, Mr. Lear answered that he knew of no similar case on record.

State Treasurer Rawle was then examined. He stated that he would not sign the agreement until he had learned the name of the delinquent company but then appended his name gladly, as he thought it was a good thing to get any amount from the Union line. When he signed, the name of the Attorney General and Chief Clerk Warden appeared on it. In his opinion the company did not go to court because they did not want their business exposed. He hesitated about approving the settlement because of the big fee, and repeatedly said to Olmsted that it was excessive and that it would be better for his interest to charge less. He, however admitted to Olmsted that he conld hold the State for the amount claimed. He had known nothing of the arrangement between the Attorney General and Mr. Thaw, for the $5,000 commission.

EXAMINATION OF WM. THAW.

HARRISBURG, PA., March 21.—At the session of the committee investigating the Union line tax case, to night, Wm. Thaw of Pittsburgh, President of that corporation, was on the stand. He was subjected by the committee to a searching examination, which lasted nearly three hours. In the course of his examination, Mr. Thaw took occasion to emphatically deny the insinuations afloat in the public prints and in the testimony taken before the committee heretofore, that the Union Company had any sinister motive in concealing its business transactions from the public. He declared that in their books and business transactions there was nothing which they were ashamed of should it be made public. Everything had already been practically explained before a legislative investigating committee in 1867.

FOR THE LADIES.

The Costumes and Presents at a Great Wedding—Worth's Ideas of Dress—Mrs. Hayes and Kate Field.

THE ROSEBERY-ROTHSCHILD WEDDING

A New York *Herald* despatch about the Rosebery-Rothschild wedding contains the following particulars:

"The bride at the civil ceremony wore a morning dress of brocaded silk, a gray Cashmere cloak, lined with ermine; a white bonnet, pearl gray trimmed, and with rose colored ribbon, white ostrich feathers, tipped with pink and a border of pearls. The only jewelry visible was a plain gold bracelet on the right wrist.

"At the church ceremony the bride was clad in white satin nearly covered with Brussels lace, rows of orange blossoms alternating with flounces, and a veil of Brussels lace. A wreath of orange blossoms was on her head, and her only jewels were earrings of pearls and diamonds. She was followed by four bridemaids, the daughters of Sir Coutts Lindsay, Lord Leconfield and Lord Stanhope. Their costumes were of white silk, with three-cornered hats trimmed with white swansdown, of the period of George III. Each bore a white bouquet.

"The presents are superb. There were rich heaps of gold and silver plate, precious stones, articles of cunning and costly workmanship, books, pictures, cutlery, caskets, goblets, vases and mirrors. On the principal table were the Earl's gifts to the bride, enclosed in a border of tea roses and rare orchids. Prominent among these were the Roseberry family jewels, consisting of a tiara, comb, necklace, earrings and cross, all of magnificent diamonds. The other presents from the bridegroom were a diamond diadem, with seven large centre stones of the purest water; a bracelet of double hearts, tied with a lover's knot, a copy from one worn by Mary Queen of Scots; a necklace of three rows of diamonds of dazzling brilliancy, with cluster earrings; a splendid pearl necklace of five rows; also a suite of pearls, consisting of a bracelet of eight large pearls, each surrounded by brilliants, the central pearl being of great size and surpassing color and form; a brooch composed of an enormous pearl doubly circled with brilliants, and earrings to match; also a large spray brooch of brilliants in the form of a rose berry with a matchless pendant bearl. There were also another pendant of immense and faultless sapphire set in brilliants, a large pearl drop, four gem rings of rubies, emeralds, sapphires and diamonds respectively.

"The bridegroom presented the bride with a beautiful painted fan, formerly belonging to Marie Antoinette; an exquisite bold box with an enamelled portrait of the same unfortunate queen; an antique Venetian mirror and candlesticks. The Prince of Wales gave Lord Roseberry a beautiful and curious dressing case of silver work of the period of Louis Seize. The Sykes Club presented a silver punch bowl of the period of Dr. Johnson. Earl Beaconsfield's offering to the bride was a ring of turquoises and diamonds arranged checkerwise.

"The presents of the Rothschild family in all parts of the world, as might be expected, were such as one might hope to see only in dreams—gold and jewels of the most sumptuous and priceless kind. Many of the presents were emblematic of the rose berry and primrose in jewelled devices. There were also presents of a sporting character. Lord Carrington presented a group of silver horses. Constable, Lord Roseberry's jockey, offered a beautiful whip, gold mounted and worked with his patron's colors—rose and primrose.

"Mr. August Belmont of New York, gave a silver coffee service; Mr. Beard of New York, presented a picture of the Earl and his bride in a gondola, which the bridegroom is steering, and which is drawn by six swans."

THE MISTRESS OF THE WHITE HOUSE.

The Washington correspondent of the Louisville *Courier-Journal* mentions, as a matter that is causing some gossip in Washington, that up to this time the entire diplomatic corps has been omitted in all invitations to dine at the White House. He adds: "The cause is believed to be the trouble about having wine on the Presidential table, the average diplomat regarding wine as essential to the art of dining, and the Executive being sternly opposed to supplying any such pleasant temptation to the unwary."

KATE FIELD AS YOUNG AMERICA.

The lady who attracted most attention at a recent fancy dress ball in London represented "Young America." She wore blue satin boots with silver buttons, a short white satin skirt over which was gracefully draped a silk American flag, caught up at one side by a metal eagle. The bodice was blue silk covered with silver stars, over which was a very effective metal cuirass, on the front of which was the American shield with a prominent eagle. For ornaments she wore bracelets and a necklace of gold dollars, very neatly made. On her head she wore a crown of thirteen stars in brilliants, her hair hanging down her back. The lady was Miss Kate Field. The costume was designed by herself. The necklace was made in Paris.

WORTH'S FAVORITE COSTUME.

Several years ago a number of American women had become interested in the question sent to Worth, the celebrated Paris modiste, asking him, "What costume can be devised that will be perfectly healthy and at the same time beautiful?" He replied: "I have to make the same answer to you that I have made to the women of Europe. The costume of the Persian women is the handsomest on the face of the earth. It consists of a loose waist, short skirt, and trousers not too loose. I have made this costume beautifully and hung it up in Paris, but the women will not wear it. I can do nothing more. They must suffer until they are willing to adopt it."

A GHASTLY HORROR.

A Triple Murder in Wetzel County, West Virginia.

[Wheeling Register.]

The particulars of a horrible triple murder have just reached Burton, Wetzel county from a point four miles back in the county, on Long Drain.

The wife and child of George Baker and a young lady fourteen years of age, the daughter of William S. Church, a neighbor, were found, on Wednesday morning, brutally murdered—the wife and a three months old child on a high knob overlooking the surrounding country, and the young lady on the floor of the house. Baker, whose real name is said to be George Wallace, and who hails from Ohio county, West Va., where, it is said, he deserted a former wife and child, has been in the county four or five years.

Soon after coming here he married a Miss Mary Roberts, by whom he had two children—the older of whom had been taken by its aunt to her house the day before the murders. Their married life was anything but pleasant, and they had quarrelled and parted frequently, but of late had been living together on apparently good terms. Last Monday Baker left home to work in Littleton, five miles away, and last night Miss Church went up to his house to remain over night with his wife, who is a relative of hers. Since then no human being except the murderer or murderers have been of either them alive.

Nothing was known of the affair until the mutilated remains of his wife and child were discovered by the brother of the husband. The young lady was found prostrate upon the floor of the house, with her brains oozing from her head, and bathing the floor in its crimson clotted flow, still in death.

The mother's forehead shows plainly the imprint of the pole of an ax.

The child lay nearly covered with a light wrapping, and hidden from the gaze of the many who thronged to the scene.

Through a feeling of awe and kind delicacy, the wrapping was allowed to cover the poor little form, and will not be removed until the coroner's jury sits to investigate.

The husband and his brother are under arrest for the murder and may be lynched.

[By Associated Press.]

CINCINNATI, March 21.—A dispatch from Littleton, West Virginia, says that an inquest is being held there over the bodies of the wife and infant of George Wallace, *alias* George Baker, and Mary Church, her niece, 14 years old. John Wallace, George's brother, claims to have found the bodies of Mrs. Wallace and child in a fence corner, a mile from the residence, near Littleton, both horribly mutilated, and the skull broken by some blunt instrument. He went to his brother's house and found the body of Mary Church lying upon the floor with three gashes in the forehead. The girl had been outraged before death. Strong circumstantial evidence points to John Wallace as the murderer, and to George as accessory.

The domestic of Judge Gideon D. Campbell of Clarksburg, West Virginia, attempted to poison the whole family, on Tuesday, by a liberal supply of arsenic in the tea. The large quantity administered caused vomiting, and saved their lives. The motive is unknown. The girl was arrested.

WHEELING, March 22.—The testimony at the inquest in the case of George and John Wallace, charged with the murder of three persons, the wife and child of George Wallace and Mary Church, a niece fourteen years of age, on Tuesday last, makes their guilt almost certain. It seems that John Wallace induced Mrs. George Wallace to come to his house saying that his wife was sick, and then made improper advances to her. She attempted to escape and ran nearly half a mile, but was overtaken and killed with a hammer. George Wallace *alias* George Baker says it was John who did the deed, and told the jury where the hammer could be found with which John killed the woman and child. It was found covered with blood, and John's clothes, which he had tried to wash off, were blood stained. Each brother charges the other with the deed. Both men have been arrested and put in jail.

WHEELING, March 24.—Train men arriving in this city this morning brought news of the hanging of John Wallace last night at Barton station, near Littleton, the scene of the horrible murder committed by Wallace on the 19th. Later information confirms the report and says the lynching was done at an early hour this morning by twenty-five masked men, who took Wallace from the officers and hung him to a tree at the edge of the woods.

THE INSURANCE MURDERER.

Hunter Weakening Rapidly Since the Confession.

PHILADELPHIA, March 22.—Hunter is weakening rapidly, and it is believed he will break down entirely before his trial takes place. He has written several meaningless letters which are interpreted by the District Attorney as a forerunner of the plea of insanity. He is still under strict surveillance and the authorities express the belief that if opportunity is offered he would commit suicide.

WASHINGTON.

Crooked Manner of Making Mail Contracts.

Proposed Appointment of a Pacific Railroad Commissioner.

FRAUDULENT SYSTEM OF MAIL CONTRACTS.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—In the investigation which the House Postoffice Committee is making into the system of mail contracts, the testimony was taken to-day of W. W. Wiltshire, a lawyer of Little Rock, and a Representative in the last Congress from Arkansas. The substance of it was that, last January, the Postmaster at Little Rock, Hadley, had asked him to sign as surety a batch of bids for carrying mails on routes in Arkansas and the Indian Territory. Hadley informed him these bids had been sent him from Washington by Senator Dorsey, with a request they should be perfected and forwarded to Washington. After a delay of ten days or two weeks, Wiltshire went to Hadley's office, and signed as surety a batch of fifty or more bids. These bids were in blank, with the exception of a number of terminal points of routes, and of the amount of penalty. The names of bidders or amount of bids were not in any of them. There was no other name to them as surety when he signed them, but he understood they were afterwards signed by other surety. He had since called at the Postoffice Department to ascertain the names of bidders and to notify the Department of the informality (if it were such.) He had only been able to find one of the bids signed by him, and that bid was in the name of John M. Peck, and purported to have been signed by Peck, and attested before a notary public in Washington. Wiltshire could not testify as to whether Peck's signature was genuine or not. He knew that Peck had been since last summer a resident of New Mexico. He was examined closely as to the value of his real estate, which he placed at $40,000.

EXAMINING COIN IN THE SUB-TREASURY.

Messrs. Ewing and Chittenden, of the Committee on Banking and Currency of the House of Representatives, selected to attend the examination of coin in the sub-Treasury, had a conference in New York city this morning with a number of leading bankers. Messrs. S. D. Babcock, John A. Stewart, James M. Brown, Jacob D. Vermyle, Benjamin B. Sherman and George Bliss were invited to meet the committee in the office of Assistant Treasurer Hillhouse.

A private conference was held lasting about an hour, during which Mr. Ewing asked a number of questions, chiefly in regard to the amount of gold which would probably be necessary for the successful accomplishment of Secretary Sherman's plan of resumption. No definite sum was named in reply, but it was intimated that the passage of the Silver bill had considerably changed the condition of affairs, and that $75,000,000 in United States bonds had come back from Europe. After the examination of all the accounts, notes, coin and bullion in the sub Treasury, by Secretary Sherman's Commission, had been completed, the only discrepancy discovered was an excess of thirty-four cents in fractional notes. The amount of gold coin, sealed up in the vaults, exclusive of loose gold and bullion, is $97,000,000.

PACIFIC RAILROAD LEGISLATION.

Representative Chalmers, in behalf of a sub-committee charged with the consideration of "The pro rata controversy," made a report to the full Committee on Pacific Railroads to-day. The sub committee recommended the passage of the bill providing for the appointment of a Pacific Railroad Commissioner to establish rules and regulations (subject to approval of the Secretary of the Interior) to govern the operation and use of the several Pacific roads and branches, and for the supervision observance thereof, so as to afford and secure to the public and the Government all the advantages of communication, travel and transportation as stipulated and defined in acts of Congress relating to the operation of said roads as one connected continuous line, and mutual rights and duties of said companies until the same be found to be incosssistent with the requirements of said acts of Congress by a final decree of the courts of the United States. The Commissioner is to be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, and is to give bonds in the sum of $500,000, payable to the United States for the use of any and all parties who may be aggrived and conditioned upon the faithful performance of his duties.

IMPORTANT POSTAL ORDER.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The Postmaster General has issued an order amending the regulation of the department governing the transmission of printed matter which is very important in its bearings, inasmuch as it overrules a long established practice in the department. Heretofore nothing but a business card was permitted on a wrapper of printed matter. The Postmaster General now has given instructions that any matter in print which may be transmitted within an enclosure may also be transmitted at the same rate if printed on a wrapper or envelope. This includes business cards, directions for returning, and any matter on the outside of the wrapper or envelope. Postmasters, however, are instructed not to regard requests for the return of such matter unless stamps to return postage are presented.

DEATH OF REGISTER ALLISON.

Mr. John Allison, Register of the Treasury, died yesterday morning of apoplexy. On Friday he was in his usual health and spirits. Yesterday morning, between six and seven o'clock, on waking, he drank a glass of water, saying he would lie in bed until breakfast was ready. His wife soon noticed his face was strangely pale, and on examination found that he was dead. He was appointed in April, 1869, and was sixty-six years of age. He was a native of Beaver, Pa.

The officers of the Treasury Department met in the afternoon and adopted befitting resolutions. The pall-bearers selected are Henry F. French, Assistant Secretary; S. J. W. Fabor, Fourth Auditor; Ezra B. French, Second Auditor; John Jay Knox, Comptroller of the Currency; Edward Young, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics; J. M. McGrew, Sixth Auditor; William P. Titcomb, Deputy Register, and Jacob H. Ela, Fifth Auditor.

[The deceased was born on August 5, 1812, and was therefore nearly sixty-six years of age. His birthplace is the town of Beaver, in Beaver county, Pa., where he early followed the hatter's trade; but having studied law in the leisure of this occupation, he soon took a leading place in the Whig party, whose principles he espoused, and was elected to the State Legislature in 1846, '47 and '49. From the Legislature he passed to Congress, serving in the sessions of 1852-'54 and 1855-'57. In 1856 he was one of those who in the Convention of Pittsburgh instituted the Republican party, and in 1860 he headed the State delegation at Chicago when Mr. Lincoln was nominated for President, although his personal choice and vote had been for Mr. Seward. On the outbreak of the war he was appointed Major and Paymaster in the army, and served to the close with such business rectitude that his accounts were among the first audited and settled at the Treasury Department. In Mercer county, to which he removed midway in his political career and where he engaged in the lumber business after the war, he was known as "Honest Old John Allison." On the 1st of April, 1869, President Grant appointed him to the position which he filled at the time of his death.]

THE ARMY BILL.

The Committee of Thirteen appointed by the last Democratic House caucus to revise the Army Reorganization bill, have completed their work, and will report next week. The bill is essentially the same as that heretofore proposed by Representative Banning, and which he proposes to make a party measure.

VARIOUS MATTERS.

The Navy Department circular announces that working hours in the navy yards and shore stations will be from March 21st to September 21st from 7 P. M. to 6 P. M.; from September 22d to March 20th, from 7:40 A. M. to 4.30 P. M., with the usual intermission of one hour for dinner. The department will contract for labor of mechanics, foremen, leading men and laborers on the basis of eight hours a day. Workmen laboring ten hours will receive a proportionate increase of wages.

The Secretary of the Treasury has received from Cincinnati three one thousand dollar coupon bonds, accompanied by a memorandum that the amount should be credited to the Treasurer of the United States. The bonds had been so thoroughly cancelled their serial numbers cannot be ascertained. The amount will be credited to the conscience fund.

Sallie Hardeman (co'ored) of Richmond, by request of the officers of the Freedmen's Bureau, took care of the colored people at her house from 1865 to 1872, sometimes having as many as a hundred a day, and paid large sums for physicians and medicines for them. She asked Congress for $3,000 remuneration. The Committee on Claims decided adversely, holding that if Congress was once to open the door to such claims, there would be no end to them.

GRANT AT JERUSALEM.

Progress of the Grand Tour of the Champion Deadhead.

Mr. John Russell Young is the correspondent of the New York *Herald* with General Grant, and gives a very interesting account of the General's pilgrimage to Jerusalem, where he received quite a reception, as he would say. Mr. Young says:

"It was too early in the season to see Palestine in its glory; but the plain was rich and fertile, sparkling with lillies and scarlet anemones, with groves of orange trees bending under their yellow fruitage, with almond trees coming into bloom. We had been these many days in Egypt with no forest companions but the drooping date palms, and we had been lamenting the parched and barren fields that came from the bad Nile. It was grateful to see Palestine, therefore, in its greenness."

As Grant was a great General he, of course, took deep interest in the examination of the battlefield between David and Goliath. Mr. Young thus describes it:

"There were stones enough for the stripling's sling, as we can well see. The valley is deep and the brook still runs a swift course. We could well imagine the armies of the Jews on one side of the valley, and the armies of the Philistines on the other. It was the last ravine this side of the heights of Jerusalem, and one of the strongest natural defenses of the Holy City."

The entrance into Jerusalem is thus sketched:

"There was beauty in the scene to be remembered in many a dream. But we were thinking of the valley below, as scenes of events which have stirred the souls of Christian men for centuries, as the path of conquering armies—of Joshua and David—of Alexander and Vespasian—of Godfrey and Saladin. And here we were coming with banners and armed men, and at our head, riding side by side with the Pasha's Turkish lieutenant, is one whose name will live with that of the greatest commander who ever preceded him over this rocky way. The valley passes away. We ride about a mile through a suburb, the highway lined with people. The General passes on, with bared head, for on both sides the assembled multitude do him honor. We see through the mist a mass of domes and towers, and the heart beats quickly, for we know they are the domes and towers of Jerusalem. There are ranks of soldiers drawn in line, the soldiers presenting arms, the band playing, the colors falling. We passed through a narrow gate, the gate that Tancred forced with his crusaders."

A Rosy Future.

[Detroit Free Press.]

They were in the bell-tower of the city Hall yesterday, and she leaned her yellow-haired head on his agricultural shoulders and listened to the mighty "tick! tack! tick!" of the big clock.

"We don't want such a big clock as that, do we darling?" she whispered,

"No, my little daisy," he answered, as he hugged her a little closer; "I kin buy a clock for two dollars which'll run three days to this clock's two. I've got her picked out already!"

"We'll be very, very happy," she sighed.

"You bet we will! I've figured it right down fine, and I believe we can live on twelve eggs, one pound of sugar, ten pounds of flour and one pound of butter.

"And you'll have a bank account?" she pleaded.

"I will, even if I have to buy a second-hand one?"

"And will we keep a coachman?"

"Yes."

"And have a piano?"

"Yes, darling."

"And I can have some square pillows with shams on them?"

"Yes my tulip—yes?" we'll sham every durned thing from cellar to garret, have the front door painted blue, and—but less go'n look at some second-hand cook-stoves!"

Good Advice.

[Horatio Seymour.]

I tell the young men when the opportunity is given to me, not to busy themselves with old men's quarrels. It is foolish, it is wasteful, it is damaging. When I was a young man we engaged in the quarrels of Lewis Cass and Martin Van Buren, and when they were in their graves we continued the contest. Quarrels always outlive their cause. Thus I say to young men, take no heed of old men's quarrels, for when their causes are in their graves they are apt to continue and become heritages of woe. The result must be to put the party into the minority, and surely young men cannot want to see that. No, the union of party is a paramount duty. The party is greater than the man. No man was ever so great or important that the party should be less. Man is but for a day; parties and their principles are for all time. The Democratic party belongs to the men of the present and the future, not to those of the past.

The Preacher Who Teaches the Sun Moves Round the World.

[From the Richmond Dispatch.]

The Rev. John Jasper has for thirty-eight years devoted himself to the Spiritual welfare of the colored people. He is a tall and stalwart specimen of his race not at all showy in dress, and in speech rigorous and decided. He by no means seems college-bred. He has a way of "warming" up his hearers that is not a gift to all preachers. His memory is an excellent one and his Scriptural quotations most abundant, and, while he says with pride that he has delivered 24,000 sermons, it is no less a source of gratificaton to him to state that he never wrote out a single one of them, though he often makes notes. His style of oratory is of that fervid and enlivening kind which finds most acceptability from the imaginative and religiously inclined colored people.

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

The Senate Passes the Naval Appropriation Bill.

Another Day's Discussion in the House on Timber Depredations.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Mr. HEREFORD submitted a preamble and resolution declaring that the House bill to repeal the specie resumption had been referred to the Finance Committee of the Senate, on the 26th of November last, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the said committee be required to report the said bill to the Senate within one week, together with their action thereon, if any shall have been had. He asked for the present consideration of the resolution, but objection was made by Mr. Morrill, and it went over.

The President's answer to the resolution of Blaine regarding the Fishery Commission and award, was laid before the Senate.

Mr. GARLAND, from the Committee on Territories, reported favorably on the Senate bill to disapprove and annul the act of the Legislative Assembly of New Mexico, passed over the Governor's veto, to incorporate the Society of Jesuit Fathers of New Mexico. Placed on the calendar.

Consideration was then resumed of the Pacific Railroad Sinking Fund bill.

Mr. TELLER made a long speech in favor of the bill, when it was laid aside, so as not to lose its place as unfinished business.

The bill to employ temporarily Treasury clerks and to bring into market public lands, &c., was taken up.

The debate in regard to the so-called timber depredations, was continued.

Mr. MORGAN (Ala.) opposed the second section of the bill, and said the Secretary of the Interior had relied upon men not worthy of trust and refused to hear men who were worthy of trust, in regard to these depredations. The conduct of the Secretary of the Interior as to public timber lands had been evasive and not candid. He gave notice that at the proper time he would move to strike out the second section of the bill.

Mr. MATTHEWS said whatever else might result from this debate, one good would follow. It would demonstrate the necessity for some wise and systematic legislation covering this entire subject. He argued that the Government owned land together with timber thereon, and any person engaged in cutting timber became a trespasser, as the owner of the property the United States had a right to follow it and take it wherever found, if it could be done without a breach of the peace. The real gist of the accusation against the Secretary of the Interior was not that usually heard about the negligence of a public officer, but accord ng to his sense of duty he was enforcing the law; because of that, he was arraigned as an oppressive individual and as being unamerican. He thought it was one of our cherished maxims and principles that the best way to secure the repeal of obnoxious laws was to rigidly enforce them. An Executive of the government had no discretion. He must enforce the law. A recent President has been justly eulogized for the sentiment that it was the duty of an Executive officer to enforce the law; that by its strict enforcement its odious features would be cut out. In that way public opinion was aroused as to its correction. It was not the poor people who were injured by the action of the Secretary. It was the cry of the rich saw mill owner which came up from all over the land.

Pending discussion, Mr. DAVIS introduced a bill to confirm to the city of Chicago the title to certain land. Referred.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. ROBERTS, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill for the reorganization of the life saving service. Printed and recommitted.

Mr. WADDELL, Chairman of the Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads, reported a bill to establish a Postal Savings Depository as a branch of the Post-office Department and to aid in refunding interest bearing indebtedness of the United States. Ordered printed and recommitted.

The SPEAKER appointed as a Conference Committee on the part of the House on the Military Academy bill, Messrs. Durham, Clymer and Smith.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole (Carlisle, in the chair) on the Naval Appropriation bill. The amount appropriated is $14,048,684.

Mr. CLYMER explained the provisions of the bill. It had been agreed to unanimously by the Committee on Appropriations. The appropriation recommended by it was one and a-half million dollars less than that of last year, including deficiencies, and $2,000,000 dollars less than estimates for the next fiscal year.

Mr. WILLIS (N. Y.) offered amendments reducing the pay of midshipmen two hundred dollars.

Mr. TOWNSEND (N. Y.) said every member wanted to be an economist. There was nothing that went home to the bosom of his constituents like the idea their representative is a great economist. But he must see that there was economy. The gentleman from New York (Willis) reminded him of a clergyman, who, being notified by his congregation that he must not preach against sins to which it was addicted, had preached against the Scribes and Pharisees because they had no friends. That gentleman has picked out midshipmen to commence economy upon because they had no friends and had no more votes than the "heathen Chinee." (Laughter.) The amendment was rejected.

Mr. WILLIS also moved to reduce the number of navy chaplains from 24 to 14. Rejected.

Mr. WILLIS also moved to strike out the appropriation for forty-three mates. Rejected.

The provision in the bill prohibiting appointments from civil life, of secretaries and clerks to Commodores of squadrons or to commanders of vessels, and authorizing the detail of subaltern officers for such purpose was discussed and agreed to. The provision directing the Secretary of the Navy to institute a rigid inquiry into the present system of civil establishments of the different bureaus of navy yard to the end that the civil force employed therein may be consolidated and reduced at least one half, was also discussed and agreed to. The provision of the bill appropriating one and a half million dollars for the preservation of vessels on stocks and in ordinary having been reached, Mr. DANFORD moved to increase the amount to two and a half million dollars.

Mr. CLYMER opposed the amendment, and said nearly one half of the amount appropriated last year for the Bureau of Construction and Repair had been applied to the purchase of timber which was not needed, and which was to-day rotting in the different navy yards. An outrage and a wrong had been committed by some one for some purposes, but he would not name either the man or the purpose.

Mr. CALKINS inquired how much ships on the stocks had already cost.

Mr. CLYMER replied—It would take a wiser man than he was to tell that. Last during the last eight years there had been appropriated for the Bureau of Construction and Repair the sum of forty-three million dollars, and for the Bureau of Steam Engineering fourteen million dollars.

Mr. CALKINS—What have we got to show for it now?

Mr. CLYMER—We have got a few hulks scattered through all the oceans that are discreditable to us as a nation.

Mr. CALKINS—The gentleman (Clymer) has said that it would take a wiser man than he to tell where all the money for the navy went to. The gentleman has a national reputation for being a great Congressional explorer, and if he cannot tell, I give it up.

Mr. BANKS said he had known of a speech made by the gentleman (Clymer) for more than thirty years. It had always been made by the party out of power, and the condition of things had always been defended by the party in power. But there was nothing more evident than that the United States Government should be ready to take such a position as its honor and interests would require. The time was not far distant when it would be obliged to defend on the seas its flag and its maritime rights, and it should be at least prepared to do so. The small appropriation of a million and a half dollars for construction and repair of vessels was not such an appropriation as should be made. If there was anything discreditable in regard to the navy it was in such a proposition.

After further discussion, Danford's amendment was rejected.

The committee rose and reported the bill without a single amendment, and it was immediately passed by the House.

Mr. HEWITT (Ala.) moved to set aside the regular order of business, the District Government bill, in order to take up the Mexican pension bill. Rejected—yeas, 97; nays, 118.

The House then adjourned.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Mr. HEREFORD called up the resolution submitted by him yesterday instructing the Committee on Finance to report within one week the House bill to repeal the specie resumption act, together with their action thereon, if any shall have been had.

Mr. BAYARD said such a resolution was unusual in its character, and it could not pass without discussion. As but fifteen minutes of the morning hour remained, he suggested that the resolution be laid aside until next week. After a brief discussion, Mr. Hereford consented that further consideration be postponed until Tuesday next.

PACIFIC RAILWAYS.

At the expiration of the morning hour, consideration of the Pacific Railroad Sinking Fund bill was resumed, and Mr. MCDONALD, member of the Judiciary Committee, spoke in favor of the bill reported by that Committee.

Mr. MERRIMON then took the floor with understanding that he would speak upon the Sinking Fund bill on Monday next.

It was then laid aside with the understanding that it should not lose its place as unfinished business, and the Senate resumed the consideration of the House bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to employ temporary clerks and making appropriation for the same.

Also, making appropriations for preventing trespass on public lands and for bringing into the market public lands in certain States and for other purposes.

The pending question being the amendment of Mr. Beck to that of the Committee on Appropriations, Mr. BECK, in explanation of his amendment, said the object of it was to apply to unsurveyed lands in the Territories but not to affect any organized State or surveyed lands. If there was any fault in the laws in regard to timber lands, let the Committee on Public Lands frame a law to remedy the defect. The Committee on Appropriations had no power to place such an amendment in an appropriation bill. He would go as far as any man to protect settlers in public lands and he must protest against the Committee on Appropriations being charged with hostility to settlers because they did not feel authorized to change the laws relating to public lands. He condemned the employment of spies and said the government should not use them except in cases of great exigency. He did not submit his amendment to give any power to the Secretary of the Interior to interfere indiscriminately with the property of other people but as long as the government had property it must be guarded in some way.

After further discussion, Mr. Beck modified his amendment so that it should apply to unsurveyed lands of territories only and as modified it was agreed to.

The question then being on the amendment of the Committee on Appropriations as amended by that of Mr. Beck, it was agreed to—yeas, 42; nays, 4, Messrs. Bayard, Cameron (Wis.), Kernan and Wadleigh only voting in the negative upon the ground that this was not a general appropriation bill.

The amendment as agreed to is as follows. "That where wood and timber lands in Territories of the United States are not surveyed and offered for sale in proper sub-divisions convenient of access, no money herein appropriated shall be used to collect any charge for wood or timber cut on public lands in Territories of the United States for the use of actual settlers in Territories and not for export from the territory of the United States where timber grew, and, provided further, that if any timber cut on the public lands shall be exported from the Territories of the United States shall be liable to seizure by United States authority wherever found."

Mr. PLUMB submitted an amendment appropriating $20,000 for railway mail agents and postal clerks, and in explanation thereof said the appropriation was necessary for the mail service on a number of new Western and Southern routes. He read a letter from the Postmaster General favoring the appropriation.

Mr. WHYTE raised the point of order that the amendment not having been considered by a committee could not be submitted to the general appropriation.

The point of order was overruled.

After debate, the amendment was adopted—yeas, 34; nays, 10.

Mr. JONES (Fla.) moved to strike out the second section of the bill, which appropriates $20,000 for diagrams of furniture and repairs in the general land office, miscellaneous items, including two city newspapers, actual expenses of clerks detailed to investigate fraudulent land entries, trespasses on public lands and cases of official misconduct, and for advertising, telegraphing, etc., provided that all moneys heretofore and that shall hereafter be collected for depredations upon public lands shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States as other moneys received from the sale of public lands.

Then follows as a part of the section proposed to be stricken out, the amendment of the Committee on Appropriations and that of Mr. Beck in regard to timber depredations.

Mr. WINDOM moved to lay the motion of Mr. Jones on the table, and it was agreed to—yeas, 27; nays, 17.

The committee then rose and reported the bill to the House.

The amendments made in committee were agreed to, and the bill was read a third time and passed.

After an executive session, the Senate adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. STEPHENS, Chairman of the Committee on Coinage, reported a bill to amend the laws on the subject of coinage, to perfect a double metallic standard, to provide for issuing gold and silver bullion certificates, and to retire certain silver coins now in use. Ordered printed and recommitted.

ANOTHER BILL TO INDUCE EMIGRATION.

Mr. WARD (Penna.) introduced a bill supplementary to the homestead laws of the United States providing that persons *bona fide* intending to make actual entry and settlement under the homestead acts shall receive through the the Secretary of the Interior free transportation for themselves, families, farming utensils and personal effects to their new homes and also seeds for two years' cultivation.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole (Mills in the chair) on the private calendar.

The committee disposed of a large number of bills and then rose and reported them to the House, and they were passed (principally pension bills) to the number of about forty. Among them are bills pensioning the widow of Rear Admiral Silas H. Stringham, Lt. Col. James Totten and Commodore Benj. J. Totten, and a bill to pay the widow of Gen. Custer $3,000 for money paid by her father's estate to the Government on a forfeited bond. A bill was also passed pensioning the widows and minor children of Captain Guthrie and surviving officers who were in rendering assistance to the crew of the wrecked steamer Huron. The bill granting an increase of pension to $30 to the widow of Major Craig, Chief of Ordnance, was amended in Committee of the Whole by fixing it at $50, and this amendment gave rise to a discussion in the House, and was finally adopted and passed.

The House then adjourned till Monday.

KNOW-NOTHINGISM REVIVED.

A New Secret Political Organization.

The National Greenback League to the Front.

Mysterious Initiatory Ceremonies—Obigation of Members, Etc., Etc.

Many of the voters who belong to the National party do not know that the leaders of their party have organized a secret political society, the members of which assume an obligation, recognize each other by signs and grips, and are admitted to meetings by regular pass words—in short a secret political society in every sense of the word, whose plan of operations may not be vastly unlike the secret wing of the old Know-Nothing party. The National Greenback League is the name of the new political organization, and while a majority of those who hold membership in the National party may not belong to the new secret organization, all the members of the latter are leading lights in the National party. This secret organization appears in the political arena as the professed champion of everybody and everything. It takes upon itself multifarious responsibilities. It picks them up as though they were trifles, and undertakes in the most chivalrous off-hand manner to usher in the millenium in short order. Like Dr. Gillipod, whose dose for all equine ailment is "a plug o' tobacco and a pound o' borax," the National Greenback League have one universal panacea—vote for us and don't tell anybody. Here's the prescription:

NATIONAL OBLIGATION.

1. I do most solemnly promise on my sacred honor that I will not reveal the name of any one present or of any person who may become known to me as a member of the National Greenback League.

2. I also promise that I will not reveal any of the signs, grips or passwords that I may receive, belonging to said League, to any person not a member.

3. Furthermore, I also promise on my honor that I will not vote for any man to fill any office of honor, trust or profit who is not pledged to support the principles set forth in the platform of the said National Greenback League.

The Society has a regular method of initiating new members, somewhat similar in its features to those of the secret orders. In the initiation these obligations are taken in full. Then the platform of the League is read to the person undergoing the initiatory ceremonies, and after this the old members rise and simultaneously say:

"We are brothers. Our common interests and welfare demand united action. We are all witnesses of your voluntary obligation in honor given to be one of us and we welcome you to our party. Woe to traitors."

After this little warning is given to the initiate the grips, signs of recognition, pass-words and other funny features are imparted, but just what these features comprise or whether there are other safeguards the reporter could not learn. The next business, in the formation of a new Council or League, is to choose officers (who hold their places three months) as follows: A President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer, Sergeant-at-Arms, Guard and a committee of three on new members. The members claim that there is no initiation fee, no weekly or monthly or yearly or any other kind of dues, no assessments of any sort or kind—but such of the members as choose to do so can voluntarily hand in any contributions they please, however small or large, to the Treasurer for the purposes of the league. The prime movers of the society are anxious to initiate all the workingmen into their order and wisely concluded that the movement would become more popular if no money were demanded of the members. The platform of the League is said to be the principles adopted at the Greenback Convention held at Columbus, Ohio, September 13th, 1877; the main principles of which are included in the Toledo platform.

The Greenback League is strongest in Ohio, Illinois and Indiana, but also has a firm foothold in every State where the National party has existence. It is well established in Allegheny county, numbering some sixteen hundred members. Most of the members are the leaders of the

MARY ALICE KERNAN.

Another Victim of the Seducer and Abortionist.

A Bright Young Girl's Sad Death at the Hospital.

A Partial Investigation Had by the Coroner.

Mary Alice Kernan, a well known young lady of the East End, died on Tuesday morning at two o'clock at the Homœopathic Hospital, under circumstances which leave no doubt that she was the victim of the seducer and the abortionist. Miss Kernan was the daughter of Edward R. Kernan of Shady Side, agent for the firm of W. &. D. Rinehart, tobacconists, and E. H. Myers & Co,, pork and beef packers. Mr. Kernan also keeps a little tobacco store, was formerly editor of a daily newspaper published at Zanesville Ohio, and is well known as an honest, upright citizen and a gentleman of much intelligence. He took great pride in his promising young daughter and gave her a brilliant education. She was sent for a long time to the Mercy Academy, then to the Bishop Bowman Institute and also for a time to the Pittsburgh Female College. She had a decided musical talent and to make her proficient in that accomplishment the father placed her under the tuition of Prof. Tetedoux. The young girl was an apt pupil, learned readily and became so proficient in music that she was given a place in the Cathedral choir as first alto singer—a position which she filled with great credit to herself up until last Sunday.

HER ACCOMPLISHMENTS—HER DEATH.

Mary was a smart, active, prepossessing young lady of twenty-one years. She was lively, had the faculty of pleasing young and old, and was therefore a great favorite with all who made her acquaintance and she was widely known. She was a prominent member of the Philomathic Circle and appeared at the Lyceum on Saturday night a week in the production of "Robert Em met.",

The story of her sad death briefly told is this: On Saturday night just as the excitement over the fire at Fleming, Agnew & Co.'s was dying away a carriage was driven to the Homeopathic Hospital. Mary and two gentlemen were the occupants. The gentlemen stated that the lady had sustained severe injuries while alighting from the cars, and they had brought her there for treatment. A rule of the hospital makes it incumbent on the matron to receive any patient, without regard to sex, color or creed, who may have sustained injuries within the preceeding twenty-four hours and under this regulation she was admitted. One of the gentlemen then left the institution, the other remained stating that he was a physcian and would take care of the patient in in a private room. Mrs. Wilson was given as the lady's name, Toledo as her place of residence. Her husband's business was represented as that of a traveling salesman, and the physician, who announced himself as Dr. George Marshall of Mt. Washington, said his medical services had suddenly been demanded at the Union depot. There he met "Mrs. Wilson" and the nature of her injuries demanded rest and treatment at a hospital. The lady remained under the sole care of Dr. Marshall until the time of her death, which occurred at two o'clock yesterday morning. In the meantime she had a miscarriage. About nine o'clock yesterday morning Dr. Marshall informed the matron that he had learned the real name of the deceased to be Mary Kernan and the East End to be her home. The matron at once set about to learn the facts, and as foul play had been suspected from the mysterious death the Coroner was informed thereof, and on Tuesday night began the inquest on the body at the Hospital.

From the testimony the jury believed the death to have resulted from abortion, and directed Coroner Thomas to order the arrest of Dr. George Marshall and J. C. Stroup, and then adjourned to continue the investigation on Thursday morning. Detectives Fewer, Pender and Demmel who were present at the inquest were intrusted with the duty and at two o'clock Wednesday morning called at the residence of Mr. Stroup on Fifth avenue opposite his saloon. His wife was first aroused by the racket but refused to let the officers in announcing that Mr. Stroup was asleep and that their child was sick. The detectives threatened to kick in the door, when the lady admitted them and Stroup accompanied them to the lock-up without resistence or protest. The officers then started on the search of Dr. Marshall.

The sad death of Mary Alice Kernan created a profound sensation throughout the community Wednesday, and loud and deep were the imprecations heaped upon the wiles of the seducer and the arts of the abortionist. Our good people were horrified at the revelation of wickedness of which they never dreamed. The feeling was very bitter against Dr. George Marshall against whom the strongest testimony had been produced. There was a tendency to exculpate John C. Stroup against whom the testimony at the inquest was not very strong, but later developements of yesterday arrested this sympathy and many were afterwards quick to judge him guilty.

Up to this time there have been three arrests made—Stroup, Mrs. Bliss, from whose house Alice was taken on Saturday night to the hospital, and Jacob Christy, the negro boy who carried love missives to the deceased. Dr. George Marshall, the supposed principal, is still at liberty. An information has been lodged before Mayor Liddell against Marshall, Stroup and Mrs. Bliss, all of whom are charged with abortion and a hearing will be given the two latter this week. Detectives are still on the hunt of Marshall with hopes of arresting him. The other parties named are at present in jail.

The strongest testimony against Stroup was brought out yesterday afternoon. The detectives got on the track of W. J. Owens, a colored hack driver in the employ of James Archibald who drove Miss Kernan to the hospital. The colored man was taken to the Mayor's office where he was questioned and afterwards made oath to a written statement to the effect that Stroup and Dr. Marshal called at the house of Mrs. Bliss, on School street, near the Exposition building, Allegheny, with the carriage, of which he (Owen) was driver. A lady was taken into the carriage, and Owen drove the doctor, Stroup and the lady to the hospital. A *post mortem* examination was held yesterday, which leaves no doubt that Miss Kernan died from injuries received while operated upon with instruments.

IF IN WANT OF A REMEDY FOR A SORE THROAT, or a bad cough or cold, try Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, an old stand-by for lung and throat trouble. WSM

For Years Painless Filling

Has been made a specialty by Dr. Quincy A. Scott, 278 Penn avenue. The Doctor is the finest operator in the State, warrants his fillings for life, and charges less than any other first-class operator.

Like Champaigne.

The sensation experienced by a person while going to sleep at 278 Penn avenue to have teeth extracted, are like those produced by champaigne. We tried it the other day, and felt as rich as though we owned a kingdom, and as contented and happy as a bridegroom. Go and see Dr. Quincy A. Scott. You will like his process.

MARRIED.

RUHE—McINTOSH—On Tuesday evening, March **26, 1878**, at Bingham Street M. E. Church, by Rev. Mr. DEEMS, Mr. C. H. WM. RUHE to MISS LIDA A. MCINTOSH, all of Pittsburgh, S. S.

DIED.

KERNAN—On Tuesday, March **26, 1878**, MARY ALICE KERNAN, in the twenty-first year of her age.

WILSON—On Tuesday morning, March **26, 1878**, at **5:15** o'clock, of consumption, WM. WILSON, son of the late Rev. Josias Wilson, and brother of the Hon. J. N. Wilson of York, aged seventy-one years.

GILLESPIE—On Wednesday, March **27, 1878** at **3** P. M., CASIUS BROOKS GILLESPIE, youngest son of J. J. and Eleanor Gillespie, in the twenty-seventh year of his age.

GIBSON—On Tuesday, March **19th, 1878**, at **10½** P. M., MISS RACHEL GIBSON, daughter of the late Thomas Gibson, Esq.

KERR.—On Wednesday morning, March **20, 1878**, at **3½** o'clock, ROBERT H. KERR, aged seventy years and six months.

HALL.—On Friday evening, March **22, 1878**, at **9** P. M., MRS. MARGARET HALL, wife of J. W. Hall, in her fifty-first year.

MCMASTER—On Thursday, March **23, 1878**, of paralysis of the heart, JENNIE MCMASTER, wife of W. J. McMaster, and daughter of John Fox, of Union depot, in her thirty-eighth year.

HUNTER—On Friday, March **22, 1878**, at **3** o'clock A. M., ALBERT ANDERSON, son of James L. and the late Margaret Hunter, aged two months.

MCDONALD—On Friday morning, March **22, 1878**, at **1** o'clock, MRS. MARGARET R. MCDONALD, widow of Hon. Edward McDonald, late of Washington county, Pa., in the seventy-first year of her age.

WEISSER—On Thursday morning, March **21, 1878**, at **1** o'clock, JOACHIM WEISSER, aged fifty-four years, seven months and five days.

MYLER—At East St. Louis, Ills., on Tuesday, March **19, 1878**, at **8.30** o'clock, FRED. W. MYLER, third son of John A. and Mary J. Myler, aged twenty-four years, ten months and two days.

VERNER—On Monday morning, March **25, 1878**, at **20** minutes past **5** o'clock, RANDALL TREVOR, second son of Alex. V. and Sarah J. Verner.

JONES—Suddenly, on Sunday evening, March **24, 1878**, at Reading, Pa., HON. J. GLANCY JONES, in the sixty-seventh year of his age.

MCGOWAN—Sunday, March **24, 1878**, ROSE MCGOWAN, aged twenty-four years and two months.

GRANT—On Sunday, March **24, 1878**, at **11** o'clock P. M., at his residence, Shaler township, CHARLES GRANT, aged seventeen years and nine days.

SHELLABY—On Monday morning, March **25, 1878**, at **4** o'clock, MRS. ELIZA SHELLABY, wife of John Shellaby, aged forty-three years.

MCINTOSH—On Monday night, March **25, 1878**, at **11.30** o'clock, at the Seventh Avenue Hotel, LEWIS MCINTOSH, in the forty-ninth year of his age.

MATEER.—On Tuesday morning, March **26, 1878**, at **6** o'clock, WM. MATEER, in the fifty-seventh year of his age.

MCCOURBIE.—On Monday evening, March **25, 1878**, at **6** o'clock, MISS RINA MCCOURBIE, aged twenty years and one month.

NEIPLING.—On Monday evening, March **25, 1878**, at **11½** o'clock P. M., LAURA NEIPLING, daughter of George and Eliza Neipling, aged ten years.

CRONIN—On Monday morning, March **25, 1878**, at **3** o'clock, CATHERINE, wife of Matthew Cronin.

CARRIGAN—On Monday afternoon, March **25, 1878**, PATRICK CARRIGAN, in the seventy-fifth year of his age.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

New York.

NEW YORK, March 27.—Beeves—Receipts for two days 4,200 head, against 3,580 head for the same time last week. Prices dropped ½@½c. Market ruled slow and closed slow. Exporters took 125 head; fair to prime native steers, 1,200 to 1,400 lbs, 9¼@10¼c to dress 56@57 lbs; common to extra, 8¼@8¾c to dress 55 lbs; 10¾c to dress 57 lbs; good steers, 1,300 to 1,400 lbs, generally sold at 9¾@10¼c to dress 56 lbs, car load fat Texans, 1,100 lbs $1 per head less than 9¼c to dress 56 lbs, fat bulls $3 80@4 10 per 100 lbs live weight. Sheep—Receipts for two days 4,700 head, against 4,450 head same time last week. Market steady; prices 5¼ to 7¼c for common to extra sheep, inside price for carload Chicago sheep, 70 lbs; outside for carload Pennsylvania wethers, 146 lbs. Exporters took 1,400 head choice sheep yesterday and today $4 60@7 25 per 100 lbs. Swine—receipts for two days 12,100 head, against 6,000 head same time last week. Market closed dull and lower; one car load Ohio, 146 lbs $4 06 per 100 lbs.

Buffalo.

BUFFALO, March 27.—Cattle—receipts 2,091 head; total for the week 8,276 head; market lower, closing steady; good to choice steers $4 85@5 25; good shippers $4 50@4 75; medium $4 20@4 40; light butchers $3 80@4 40; cows and heifers $3 50@3 75; supply and demand light. Sheep and Lambs—receipts 1,500 head; total for the week 6,100 head; market firm and active demand; offerings light; fair to good western sheep at $5 10@5 60; choice to extra $5 75@6 25; all offerings sold. Hogs—receipts 4,305 head; total for the week 17,810 head; market dull with a few sales of York weights at $3 80@3 85; mixed medium $3 80@3 90; supply equal to tha demand; 2 cars unsold.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, March 27.—Cattle opened pretty active at previous prices but fell off at noon, and closed at ¼@½c lower; prime to choice shipping steers, $4 60@5 12½; fair to good, $4 00@4 50; light, $3 75@4 00; fair to good butchers', $3 50@4 00; cows and heifers, $2 60@3 15; feeding steers, $3 70@4 00; stockers, $3 25@3 65; corn fed Texas, $3 50@4 15; Colorados, $3 75@4 25. Receipts 2,000 head. Hogs lower and slow; lights hipping to good Yorkers $3 25@3 40; packing $3 20@3 35; butchers to fancy, $3 40@6 60. Receipts, 4,500 head. Sheep steady and firm for good grades; extra heavy shipping $4 60@5 00; good to choice $3 90@4 60; common to fair, $2 75@3 75. Receipts, 400 head.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 27.—The *Drovers' Journal* reports: Hogs—receipts, 15,000 head; shipments, 6,000 head; market dull and weak; mixed rough at $3 25@3 50; light slow at $3 35@3 60; choice heavy $3 60@3 90; nearly all sold. Cattle—receipts, 4,100 head; shipments, 1,800 head; market unsettled; choice steers a shade weaker at $3 85@5 20; feeders and stockers active and unchanged at $3 00@3 95; butchers' selling well; steers $3 00@3 90; cows $2 50@3 84; bulls $2 50@3 90 all sold. Sheep—receipts 1,700 head; shipments, 1,500 head; market weak 10@20c lower; sales at $3 25@5 40.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

[By Associated Press.]

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, March 27.—Gold opened at 101 and closed at 101¼ Carrying rates 4@5 per cent. and flat. Silver at London 54½ pence; here, silver bars are 121 in greenbacks and 119¾ in gold. Silver coin ¾@1 per cent. discount. Governments strong and higher. Railroad bonds firm at advanced figures. State securities strong.

The Chicago & Rock Island company declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent., payable May 1st. The stock market, influenced to some extent by the warlike character of European news, was buoyant and higher led by the shares of the two Wisconsin roads and Lake Shore. Large blocks of stock were purchased and bullish temper was very pronounced. Northwest common rose from 44¼ to 45¼, closing at 45, while preferred sold at 71¾, 70¾, 71¾ @71. St. Paul common advanced from 41¾ to 43, and preferred from 70¾ to 72¼, closing at highest figures. Lake Shore was very active and sold at 64¾, 64, 64⅞, the latter the closing figures. Nearly all other railroad shares improved, the coal stocks advancing slightly, while Pittsburgh, which closed at 70¼, last night advanced to 73¼ bid and 75 asked. Chicago and Alton rose from 70¼ to 72½ and Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern advanced 3 per cent to 32. Harlem rose 2 per cent. Ohio, Kansas Pacific, St. Joe preferred and Wabash also advanced sharply. Market closed buoyant.

The transactions aggregated 173,000 shares, of which 4,000 were Erie, 37,000 Lake Shore, 4,000 Wabash, 23,000 Northwest common, 15,000 do preferred, 3,000 Rock Island, 28,000 St. Paul common, 11,000 do preferred, 15,000 Lackawanna, 2,000 Delaware & Hudson, 4,600 Michigan Central, 6,000 Ohio, 5,000 Western Union, 4,000 Pacific Mail and 4,600 Kansas Pacific.

Close—Money easy at 4@5 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4½@6 per cent. Customs receipts $215,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $82,000. Clearings, $11,000,000. Sterling firm; long 87; short 89.

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coup '81.	107	5-20s, '65, new	104⅝
5-20s, '67.....	107¼	5-20s, '68.....	104¼
New 5s.....	104½	New 4½s.....	103
New 4 per cts.	101¾	Currency 6s....	118½
10-40s.....	105¼	10-40s, coups..	105¼

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee old	38	Tennessee new..	35½
Virginia, new	28	Virginia, old....	30
Missouri 6s...	105¼		

STOCKS.

W. U. U. T...	79¼	C. C. C. & I....	27⅝
Quicksilver....	17	N. J. Central..	14½
Do preferred.	30	Rock Island....	102¾
Pacific Mail....	18⅝	St. Paul.....	42⅞
Mariposa.....	1¼	Do preferred.	72¼
Do preferred.	1¾	Tol. & Wabash	17½
Adams Ex....101¾		Fort Wayne....	90
Fargo Express.	86½	Terre Haute...	1
American Ex...	48¼	Do preferred.	12
U. S. Express.	50	C. & A....	71¾
N. Y. Central..	105¾	Do preferred.	98
Erie.....	10¾	O. & M.....	8¾
Do preferred.	24¼	Del. & Lack...	82¾
Harlem.....	148½	A. & P. Tel. Co.	18½
Mich. Central..	65⅞	Mo. Pacific.....	1
Panama.....	125	M. & St. P.....	101
Union Pacific..	69¾	H. & St. Joe....	11½
Lake Shore....	64¾	Central Pacific.	6½
Illinois Central	75½	Union.....	6¾
P. & C.....	73¼	Land Grants..	6
N. W. C.....	46	Sinking Fund..	95½
Do preferred.	71		

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, March 27. — Consols for money 95 3-16; on account 95¾; 5-20s '65, 103⅝; do. '67, 107¾; 10-40s, 105¾; new 5s, 105½; Erie, 10¾; do. preferred, 25; Illinois Central, 80¾; Pennsylvania Central, 28½. Tallow, 39s. Linseed oil 26¼s. Calcutta linseed oil, 50s.

PARIS, March 27.—Rentes 109f. 21½c.

ANTWERP, March 27.—Refined petroleum 27½.

LIVERPOOL, March 27. — Cotton dull and easier at 5 15-16@6 3 16d; sales of 8,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000; American 6,500 bales. California white wheat, average, 11s 0d@11s 6d; club 11½@12¼s; red western spring 9s 7@10 7; do winter 10s 10d@11s 4d. Flour—western canal 24@26s. Corn—old western mixed, 27½@28d; new do 25¼@25½. Oats 3s. Barley 33¼s. Canadian peas 36s. American clover seed 40@42s. Pork 51s. Beef, prime mess 81s. American lard 37½s. Fine American cheese 66d. Bacon—long clear, 27; short clear, 28½. Fine American tallow 39s. Spirits of petroleum 7½d; refined 10¾d. Linseed oil 26d. Common rosin 5d; pale 12d Turpentine 25@25½s.

GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, March 27, 1878.

The markets, with few exceptions, were fair to-day. Prices are firm, with an upward tendency. A light business was transacted in grain and flour.

Quotations herein given are for wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified, and are prices realized on sales made by leading houses in the various goods quoted. On small sales dealers will charge a light advance on the prices given.

Country Produce.

Choice butter is active and the supply is not equal to the demand. Arrivals of all choice qualities are taken at full figures. The cool weather has caused the market to stand firm at 10@11c, although there is a large amount of eggs in store and arriving they will not be liable to drop below these figures unless the weather gets very warm. Receipts of apples are larger and the market easier; sales slow and prices weaker although the choicest stock is held firm. The poorer qualities are hard to sell at low prices. In potatoes the supply is light and the demand very limited; the market is weak and depressed at lower prices. Apple butter is dull and not wanted. In maple, good, prime thick syrup is very scarce and sells almost on arrival at quotations; thin, water and adulterated, is not wanted as it is very hard to sell at any price. The stock of onions in warehouses is very large and the large receipts are making the market in a very unsettled condition, that is, they are selling at buyers' figures which, of course, is none of the largest.

APPLES—Fancy, $5 00@5 50 per bbl; choice, $3 50@4 00; medium, $2 00@3 00; inferior, $1 00@1 50; spitzenberg $5 00@5 50.

APPLE BUTTER—In bbls and half bbls ₱ gal, 40@45c; in 2 to 7 gallon buckets 50@55c; in 1 gallon tin buckets, per dozen $7 50.

BEANS—Prime white navy $1 90@2 00; medium, $1 75@1 90; mixed, $1 40@1 50.

BUTTER—Extra choice roll, 28@30c; prime roll, 18@23c; lower grades, 10@14c; grease, 6@7c.

CABBAGE—Choice sound heads, per 100, $4 50@5 00; common heads, per 100, $1 00@2 00.

CHEESE—Best Ohio factory, 13@13¾c; common to fair, 10@11c; New York, 13¾@14c; Sweitzer, 12@12½c; Limberger, 11@13c.

CIDER—Choice apple, per bbl, $5 00@6 00; choice crab apple, per bbl, $7 00@8 00.

CRANBERRIES—Prime Jerseys, per bbl, $9 50@10 00; choice Cape Cod, $9 50@10 00; 1 bush boxs $3 00@3 25.

EGGS—Strictly fresh, 10@11c per doz.

HOMINY—$3 00@3 25 per barrel.

HOGS—Dressed, per ₱, 4@5c.

HONEY—California, in 2-₱ tin cans, comb, per doz $4 00@4 25; Domestic, in glass caps, 12@15c; strained, 10@12c.

MAPLE—Sugar 9@10c; syrup, new, $1 10@1 25.

ONIONS—Red, per bbl, $1 50@1 75; yellow, $1 50@1 75; yellow, per bush, 60@65c; white, per bbl, $2 00.

PEAS—Green, $1 25@1 30.

POTATOES—Early Rose, Peerless and Peachblows, on track, 25@28c; mixed lots, 20@25c; do. from store, 25@30c; in bbls. 75c@$1 00. Sweet Jerseys per bbls, $3 25@3 55; Baltimore, $2 75@3 00; Southern, $1 50@2 00.

POULTRY—Live — Chickens, 55@60c per pair; ducks, 50@55c per pair; geese, each, 40@50c; turkeys, live weight, per ₱, 9@10c. Dressed—Chickens, per ₱, 11@12c; ducks, 12@13c; geese, 7@8c; turkeys, 13@14c.

SEEDS—Clover from store $4 75@5 00; timothy, $1 35@1 50; mammoth clover-seed, $5 00@5 50.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

Wheat continues firm at quotations; transactions very few. There is very little doing in corn and prices are firm. Oats are offering freely and prices drooping. Barley is in good supply and is weak at quotations. There is an easy feeling in flour. Receipts are moderate and there is a steady consumptive demand.

GRAIN—Following are the latest figures:

Wheat—Southern amber, fair to choice, $1 24@1 27; Southern white, $1 25@1 28; Ohio and Indiana red and amber, $1 25@1 25; medium do, $1 22@1 25; Northwestern spring, $1 10@1 15.

Corn—Shelled, yellow, 45@46c; high mixed, 43@44c; ear, prime yellow, 45@47c; mixed, 30@31c.

Oats—Mixed, 31@32c; white mixed 27@30c.

Rye—No. 1, 60@62c per bushel.

Barley—Extra, 75@80c; choice spring, 65@75c; common spring, 60@65c; fall, 70@75c per bushel.

FLOUR—No. 1 Western patent, $8 7?@9 00; white wheat, $6 75@7 00; red wheat, $5 75@6 00; in sacks 25c off; Minnesota, $6 00@6 25; Wisconsin, $6 00@6 25; low grades and regrinding, $5 00; Graham flour 6 25@6 50; Rye flour, $3 75@4 00.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—$4 00@4 50 ₱ bbl; $1 50@1 75 per 100 lbs.

CORNMEAL—50@53c per bushel.

OATMEAL—$5 50@5 75 per bbl; $3 00 kegs.

HAY—Prime No. 1 timothy, track, $10@11; No. 2 do, $9 00@10 00; No. 3 or medium, $8 00@9 00; prime upland prarie, $11 00@12 00.

MILL FEED—Bran, per ton, car lots on track, $16 50@17 00; seconds do., $16 50@16 50; middlings white do., $19 00@21 00; chopped corn and oats, $18 00@19 00; mixed chopped feed, $17 00@18 00; oil meal, per cwt., $1 70.

STRAW—Oats, per ton, $6 00@7 00; wheat, per ton, $4 00@6 00; corn husks, new, ₱ 100 lbs, $1 30@1 35.

Groceries and Provisions.

Provisions continue moderately active. In the line of groceries sugars advanced ⅛ of a cent, and the market is firm at the advance. Coffees weak.

GROCERIES—The latest quotations are as follows:

Green Coffee	₱ lb	Prime sugar syrup	45
Fancy Rio..	20 @ 20½c	Good do do	40c
Choice Rio..	19½@20 c	Good molasses	42c
Prime Rio...	19 @ c	Black "	30c
Good Rio....	18½@ c	Tea.	
Ordinary Rio	16½@17½c	Standard A...	53½@
Java.....	35½@37½c	Metrop'n A...	53½@
Roasted Coffees.		Prairie B....	@ 51½c
Rio in pap's	20 @ 20 c	Ref Yellows.	48½@ 49c
Rio in bulk..	19 @19½c	Molasses do..	37½@ 38c
Java in pap's	30 @ c	Cut loaf.....	@16½c
Java in bulk	29 @ c	Crushed.....	@16½c
Teas.		Powdered	@15½c
Young Hyson	35c@1 00	Granulated..	@15½c
Gunpowder..	35c@ 1 00	N. O. Molasses.	New
Imperial.....	30c@	Strictly ch.....	48@ c
Japan.....	35c@	Strictly prime..	45@ c
Oolong.....	30c@	Prime.....	43@ c
Souchong....	25c@	Fair.....	37@ c
Rice.		Soaps.	
Carolina.....	7 @7½c	Irish soap, ₱ box	3 90
Starch.		S. S. Star, ₱ box	6 25
Pearl.....	5½@6 c	Babbitt's best, ₱ box	6 75
Silver gloss..	9 c	Gold do.....	
Corn.....	7½@10 c	Extra olive do	8
Chicago gloss.	8 c	Do N. Y. city, ₱ lb	9 c
Chicago corn..	8½c	German mottled do	6¾c
Spices (whole).		California, ₱ box	4 20
Cloves.....	45@ c	Soda.	
Allspice.....	18@20 c	Hi-carb in kgs.	4 c
Cassia.....	20@22 c	Do assted pap's	6 c
Nutmegs.....	1 10@1 15	Do assted ½ p'rs	6½c
Pepper.....	16@18c	Sol soda in kegs	2 c
Syrups.		Candles.	
Choice maple syrup	50c	Star, full weight	13½c
Prime " "	47c	Stearine.....	10½@ 11c
Choice sugar syrup	50c	Mould.....	@11 c

PROVISIONS—Revised quotations are as follows:

Hams, extra sugar cured ₱ lb..	8 @ 8½	Lard, p. l. in t'rces	7¾
Shoulders, " "	6 @	Do, ½ bbls, ₱ lb	8¼
Breakfast bacon	8¾@	Do, refined in t'rces	8¾
Dried beef, do ll	@	" " ½ bbls	9¼
Beef tongues sugar cured ₱ doz.....	6 00	" " ½ bbls..	9¾
Bacon shoulders, ₱ lb.....	5	Do. in 2-lb tea pails	11
B. short sides, do.	6¾	" in 5-lb pails..	10½
B. clear sides, do..	6¾	" ½-lb " ..	10¼
Mess pork.....	11 00	" 5-lb " ..	10
		Ham sausage.....	7

Miscellaneous.

BEESWAX—₱ lb, 30@33c.

CANNED GOODS—Green peas, 2 lb cans ₱ doz, $1 25@2 00, new; raspberries, do, $1 75; strawberries, $1 50; gooseberries do, $1 25; pineapples do, $1 75@2 00; blackberries do, $1 60; peaches, 3 lb cans ₱ dozen, $1 85@2 00, new; tomatoes do; $1 15@1 25 corn do, $1 45@1 85. Pickles, bbls, $6 7@7 00; half do, $4 00@4 25.

DRIED FRUITS—Apples, choice sliced, ₱ lb, 6@8c; do quarters, 4@4½c; do, common do, 3@4c; do sliced, 3@4c; blackberries, 10@12c; cherries, pitted, 18@20c; do unpitted, 6@8c; huckleberries, 15@16c. Peaches halves, unpeeled, 6@7c; do halve peeled, 12@15c; quarters, peeled, 10@12c; do evaporated unpeeled, 12@15c; do peeled, 15@25c; raspberries, 25@28c.

FEATHERS—Live geese, in quantity, ₱ lb, 40@50c; common to good, 20@35c.

FISH—Ex No. 1 mess mackeral, ₱ bbl, $33; No. 1 shore mackerel, $20; No. 1 bay mackerel, $18; No 2 large mackerel, $14; No. 3 large mackerel, $11 00; No. 2 medium mackerel, $12 00; No. 3 medium mackerel, $10 00; split Labrador herring, $8 00; split shore do $7 00; round shore do, $6 50; whitefish ₱ half barrel, $5 00; lake trout, $4 00; lake pickerel, $5 00; lake herring, $2 75; large George's codfish, $5 00; medium do, $4 50; large Grand Bank codfish, $4 75; medium do, $4 50; boneless codfish, $5; half but (smoked), ₱ bbl, 8c; No. 1 herring ₱ box, 25c; scaled herring, 30c; smoked bloater herring, $1 50.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Layer raisins, new ₱ box at $1 80; London layers, $2 50 Muscatels, $2 25; mat raisins, $4 00 ₱ mat; Valenties, $6 50; sultanas 13c. Dates 7½c ₱ lb. Currants 5@6½c. Citron 20c. Prunes, old, 8½c; new, 10c. Almonds—Languedoc 24c; do. shelled 45; do Sicily 40; do Ivica 20c. Walnuts—Naples 15c; Sicily filberts 14c; Smyrna figs, 12c. Brazil nuts 8c. Maccaroni, 10@12c. Tapioca, 9c. Oranges, per case, $6 50@7. Lemons—Malaga, repacked, $4 50 ₱ box. Cocoanuts, $6 00 per 100.

HOPS—Per pound 6@10c.

OILS—Double extra, 69@70c; extra, 65@66c; No. 1, 61@62c; No. 2, 53@55c per gal; Miners' oil steady at 57@60c for white winter; 55½@58c for yellow winter. Linseed oil, 58@60c for raw and 63@65c for boiled; carbon 11½@12c for standard brands. Engine oil—amber colors, 45@50c; dark, 35@40c; West Virginia oil, 30c; natural lubricating, 25c; prepared residuum per bbl $5 00.

PICKLES—Medium, 30 gallon barrels, $8 00; small do, $8 50@9 00; gherkins, do, $8 50@10 00; medium, 15 gallons half bbls, $4 50; small do, $5 50@5 75; gherkins do, $4 50@6 00.

RAGS—Cotton, white, per ₱, 4@4¼c; cotton, mixed, 2@2¼c; woolen, ¼c.

VINEGAR—Prime country, per gal, 12@13c; wine vinegar, 23@25c; city manufactured, 10@13c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, March 27, 1878.

A heavy decline occurred in the crude market to-day and prices are weak, with a tendency to a still further decline.

CRUDE.

United, $1 48¾@1 49; shipments, $1 68¾.

REFINED.

Philadelphia, 11¼@11¾c; New York, 11½@11¾c; Pittsburgh, 10¼@11c.

Oil barrels—City make, $1 15; country make, 95c.

OIL CITY, March 27.—Market opened weak, with sales at $1 54¾, steadily declining to $1 48¼, at which price it closed weak. Shipments, 17,000 barrels; transactions, 286,000 barrels.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York.

NEW YORK, March 27.—Cotton weak at 10¾@11c. Flour moderate inquiry and unchanged; No. 2 $2 50@3 85; superfine western and State $4 25@4 80; common to good extra $4 85@5 00; good to choice $5 05@5 85; white wheat extra $5 90@6 50; fancy $6 55@7 75; extra Ohio $4 85@6 75; St. Louis $4 90@7 75; Minnesota patent process $6 40@8 85. Rye flour steady at $3 25@3 90. Corn meal dull; western $2 50@2 80. Wheat higher and in brisk demand. receipts, 137,000 bushels; No. 3 spring $1 19@1 21; No. 2 Chicago spring $1 25½@1 26; No. 2 Milwaukee $1 26@1 27; No. 1 spring $1 31@1 33; ungraded red winter $1 30@1 34; No. do $1 20; No. 2 $1 32½@1 34; No. 1 do $1 26; No. 2 Northwest, March, $1 26@1 30. Rye firm; No. 2 western 72c. Barley dull; Canada 80@82c. Malt unchanged. Corn—receipts 105,000 bushels; ungraded western mixed 41@52¾c; steam mixed 52@52½c; steam white 55c; No. 2, March, 56c. Oats heavy; receipts 32,000 bushels; western mixed 33@35c; white western 35@39c. Hay unchanged. Hops quiet and steady; western 5@9c. Coffee quiet and steady; Rio cargoes, 14@17c; jobbing 14@18¼c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining, 7½@7¾c; prime 7¾c; refined firm at 9¼@10c. Molasses quiet and steady; New Orleans 20@50c. Rice dull and unchanged. Petroleum dull; crude 7¼c; refined 11½c. Tallow unchanged at 7 7-16@7¾c. Rosin firm at 60@65. Turpentine at 30¼@31c. Eggs western 10½c. Leather dull and unchanged. Wool dull and heavy; domestic fleece 32@34c; pulled 18@40c; unwashed 16@22c. Pork at $10 00@10 25. Beef dull; western long clear dull and heavy at 5¼c. Lard—prime steam firmer at $7 37@7 42½. Butter—Old Western 7@20c. Cheese unchanged. Whisky dull at $1 06½@1 07. Metals quiet and unchanged.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 27.—Cotton quiet; sales 3,550 bales; ordinary 7½c; good do 8¾c; low middling 9¼c; middling 10¼c; good middling 10¼c. Receipts, net, 5,273 bales; gross 6,050 bales; exports, Continent 20 bales; coastwise, 1,180 bales; stock, 267,219 bales. Flour quiet but steady; superfine $4 00; double $4 50; treble $4 75@5 50; high grades $5 50@6 50. Corn quiet and steady; choice white 48c. Oats dull and nominal; choice 37c. Cornmeal quiet at $2 10@2 15. Hay dull; quoted; choice $17 50. Pork firm at $10 25. Lard steady; tierce 7¼@7¾c; kegs 7¾@8¼c. Bulkmeats quiet; shoulders loose 3½c; packed 3¾@4c. sides nominal. Bacon dull, weak and lower; shoulders 4¼c; clear rib 5¾@5½c; clear, 6@6¼c. Hams firm; sugar cured, quoted at 8@9c; large size dull at 7@7¾c; uncanvassed, 6½@6¾c. Whisky steady; rectified, $1 03@1 06. Coffee in fair demand; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime 14@17½c gold. Sugar in good demand at full prices; inferior to good and common, 5¼@6¼c; common to good common, 6¼@7c; yellow clarified 8¼@8¾c. Molasses quiet but firm; common fermenting, 20c; fair, not fermenting, 20c. Rice quiet; Louisiana ordinary to choice, 5¼@6¾c. Bran dull and lower at 90c. Gold $1 01¼@1 01½; sight exchange on New York at par. Sterling, $4 63.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 27.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat active, firm and higher; No. 2 Chicago gilt edge, $1 08¾; regular $1 06¼ cash; $1 06¾ April; 1 07¾ May; No. 3, $1 01. Corn steady, in fair demand, 41½@41¾c cash; 41¾c April; 42¾c May. Oats dull weak and lower; 23½ cash; 23½@23¼c April; 25⅞@26c May. Rye steady and firm; 56¼@57c. Barley dull and prices a shade lower: 47@47c. Pork unsettled but generally higher; $9 20@9 25 cash; $9 20@9 22½ April; $9 35@9 37½ May. Lard fairly active and a shade higher at $7 10@7 12½ cash and April; $7 17½@7 20 May; $7 25 June. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged at 3¼, 5@5¼c. Alcohol, 33c bid for export. Receipts—flour, 9,000 barrels, wheat, 69,000 bushels, corn 26,500 bushels, oats 64,000 bushels, rye 19,000 bushels, barley 9,000; shipments—flour 8,000 barrels, corn 60,00 bushels, corn 118,000 bushels, oats 40,000 bushels, rye 16,000 bushels, barley 8,500 bushels.

Close—Wheat unsettled and lower at $1 06¾@1 06⅞ April; $1 06¼@1 07¾ May. Corn easier 41¼@41¾c April; 42½c May. Oats firmer at 23¼c April; 26c bid May. Pork and lard firmer but not quotably higher.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, March 27.—Wheat firm; No. 1 white Michigan $1 27; extra white Michigan held at $1 31, $1 30¾ bid; amber Michigan spot and seller March $1 24½; seller April $1 25; seller May $1 26; No. 2 red winter spot $1 21½; seller April $1 22½; seller May $1 23½; No. 3 $1 13. Corn dull; high mixed 43¾c; do old 44¾c, No. 2 spot 43c¼; seller April 43¾c; seller May 44¾c; rejected, 41c; damaged 36¾c. Oats dull; No. 2,28c. Cloversead dull: pr